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The Joint Committee on Slavic Studies

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Communists and Bourgeoisie in China's Revolution

Community, Parents and the Child's Education

—A Problem of a 'Difficult' Pupil

—The Case of a Juvenile Delinquent

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Communists and Bourgeoisie in China's Revolution

25TH ANNIVERSARY OF J. V. STALIN'S 'PROBLEMS OF THE CHINESE REVOLUTION.'* (By Chen Po-ta. Pravda, April 23, pp. 2,3,4. Complete text:) Peking—Comrade Stalin's great work "Problems of the Chinese Revolution" was published April 21, 1927. The situation in China at that time was marked, on the one hand, by a mighty advance in the workers' and peasants' movement and, on the other, by the imperialists' pressure against the revolution in Shanghai and by the shooting in Nanking, as well as by open capitulation to the imperialists on the part of the Kuomintang right wing, headed by Chiang Kai-shek, which had betrayed the cause of the revolution. As Comrade Stalin correctly pointed out, "Chiang Kai-shek's coup d'état represents the national bourgeoisie's retreat from the revolution***." A regrouping of revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces occurred; new alliances and blocs were formed. The historic turning point in the Chinese revolution had come.

The new situation which arose as a result of these changes presented the Communist Party of China, the Chinese proletariat and the Chinese people with the problem of the direction of the Chinese revolution's further development and made this problem more acute than ever.

In his great work of creative Marxism Comrade Stalin, basing himself on the analysis he had made of the nature of the Chinese revolution as an anti-imperialist and antifeudal revolution, generalized its experience and pointed out that China was faced by two paths of development.

Comrade Stalin wrote: "Hence the two paths of development of Chinese events:

"either the national bourgeoisie will smash the proletariat, enter into a deal with imperialism and, together with it, take the offensive against the revolution in order to put an end to it by establishing the domination of capitalism,

"or the proletariat will push aside the national bourgeoisie, consolidate its hegemony and lead the masses of the millions of working people in town and countryside to overcome the resistance of the national bourgeoisie, to achieve the complete victory of the bourgeois democratic revolution and gradually to turn it afterwards onto the track of socialist revolution, with all the consequences ensuing from this.

"One of the two."

This analysis by Comrade Stalin is full of wise foresight.

The import of this analysis by Comrade Stalin is that, with defeat of the proletariat by the national bourgeoisie, the Chinese revolution would be defeated and China would remain under the yoke of imperialism, an appanage of imperialism. This would be one path. On the other hand, with the Chinese proletariat able to strengthen its hegemony, able to overcome the resistance of the national bourgeoisie, China would win complete victory over imperialism and feudalism and would turn gradually to the path of socialist development. This is the other path.

In other words, there are two paths: that of defeat of the Chinese revolution and that of victory of the Chinese revolution.

"The struggle between these two paths of revolution," wrote Comrade Stalin, "is a characteristic feature of the Chinese revolution." The entire development of historical events in China in the past 25 years has completely confirmed this brilliant conclusion of Comrade Stalin.

The question of which path China would follow in its development amounts, as Comrade Stalin pointed out, to the question of whether hegemony belongs to the bourgeoisie or the proletariat. This struggle for hegemony has been waged for more than 30 years, beginning with the Chinese proletariat's entry into the political arena. The history of the period from 1924, when a united revolutionary front of the national bourgeoisie and working class was established, to the betrayal by Chiang Kai-shek in 1927 lay, on the one hand, in a revolutionary alliance, and, on the other, in a struggle for hegemony—in the interweaving of these two tendencies.

In this period, as Comrade Stalin points out, "the national bourgeoisie (not compradores) went along with the revolution. This was a revolution of a united front embracing the nation as a whole.

"This does not mean that there were no contradictions between the revolution and the national bourgeoisie. This means merely that the national bourgeoisie, supporting the revolution, tried to use it for its own purposes in order to direct it along a line chiefly of territorial conquests, while limiting its impact."

However, in this struggle for hegemony the national bourgeoisie disclosed a fatal weakness. Comrade Stalin says that one of the basic facts determining the nature of the Chinese revolution is "the political weakness of the national bourgeoisie, its dependence on imperialism, its fear of the impact of the revolutionary movement***."

The national bourgeoisie could not achieve the support of the working masses of town and countryside, it feared the peasant revolution and opposed it, and as a consequence it proved isolated.

As for the proletariat, Comrade Stalin pointed, on the contrary, to its growing revolutionary activeness and the growth of its authority among the masses of the millions of working people.

It was the fatal weakness of the national bourgeoisie that was specifically the decisive advantage of the proletariat in the struggle for hegemony and for consolidating this hegemony. The proletariat was the leader of the peasant revolution. It alone could lead the peasants' movement for liberation.

The fatal weakness of the national bourgeoisie was conditioned not only by the domestic but by the international situation. The Chinese revolution took place in the epoch of imperialism and proletarian revolutions, the epoch of the general crisis of world capitalism. The Chinese bourgeoisie could not acquire a dependable bulwark in the system of world capitalism. The position of the Chinese proletariat was different: after the triumph of the great October socialist revolution there appeared in the world a great socialist state and the world anti-imperialist revolutionary movement rose like the sun.

The Chinese proletariat had friends in all corners of the globe and the first, most dependable and mightiest friend of the Chinese people was the Soviet Union. This international situation completely favored the proletariat.

Comrade Stalin clearly pointed out that "the crisis of world capitalism and the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship in the U.S.S.R., the experience of which can be of benefit to the Chinese proletariat, make it considerably easier for the Chinese revolution to follow the second path." That is just what happened in actuality.

Comrade Stalin decisively opposed the efforts of Trotskyite traitors to skip the stage which the Chinese revolution had reached at that time and the policy of adaptation to the bourgeoisie applied by the Chen Tu-hsiu traitors. Although all these traitors came forth at that time in various guises, all their activity had a single aim—to undermine the Chinese revolution and lead it to defeat, to the pleasure of the imperialists, the Chinese feudal lords and all the other foes of the Chinese revolution. Comrade Stalin condemned the ravings of these traitors and indicated the need to consolidate the hegemony of the proletariat as thoroughly as possible, to lead the working people of town and countryside, to take advantage of the favorable international situation and to direct the Chinese revolution along the second path. In other words, as Comrade Stalin pointed out, "***the fundamental task of the Communists is to fight for the victory of the second path of the Chinese revolution."

* [See also "Stalin on the Nature of China's Revolution," Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. III, No. 22, pp. 3-8.]

J. V. Stalin says that "the essential guarantee of the triumph of the revolution is the growth in revolutionary activeness of the masses of the millions of working people, and the chief antidote to counterrevolution is to arm the workers and peasants." But without hegemony of the proletariat this is impossible. The Communist Party must preserve its independence in the revolutionary united front. This, as Comrade Stalin pointed out, is "the condition necessary for ensuring hegemony of the proletariat in the bourgeois democratic revolution."

However, the path along which the Chinese revolution developed was an extremely tortuous one. And Comrade Stalin noted in this connection that "the Chinese revolution will encounter on the path to victory far more difficulties than the revolution in Russia, and the desertions and betrayals in the course of this revolution will be incomparably more than in the Civil War period in the U.S.S.R."

After the Chiang Kai-shek betrayal, opportunists such as Chen Tu-hsiu, ignoring J. V. Stalin's injunction, continued to deny the necessity of the proletariat's preservation of its independence in the united front. They feared resolute mobilization of the masses and the arming of the workers and peasants. Confronted by the Chinese revolution and the arming of the workers and peasants, they showed themselves outright traitors and in so doing promoted the treachery of the Wuhan government and led to the defeat of the revolution in 1927.

In spite of the treachery of the bourgeoisie, our party, led by Comrade Mao Tse-tung, based itself on Stalin's injunction about the paths of the Chinese revolution and opened up broad paths for the agrarian revolution, leading the Chinese revolution to a new stage. Under Comrade Mao Tse-tung's leadership the revolution was shifted from the town to the countryside and, through a combination of correct offensive with correct retreat, turned retreat into a new offensive. J. V. Stalin's assessment of the revolution—that it "will intensify and expand the struggle against imperialism, against the landowners and feudal landlords, against the war lords and Chiang Kai-shek's counterrevolutionary group"—was fully confirmed.

Comrade Stalin wrote: "The Chiang Kai-shek coup d'état means that henceforth there will be two camps in South China, two governments, two armies, two centers—the center of the revolution, in Wuhan, and the center of the counterrevolution, in Nanking." As a consequence of Chen Tu-hsiu's appeasement policy and Wang Ching-wei's betrayal, the revolutionary center in Wuhan went out of existence. But Comrade Stalin's prediction proved quite correct. After Wang Ching-wei followed Chiang Kai-shek in betraying the revolution, the Wuhan revolutionary center moved to rural revolutionary bases. Thus the following situation took shape throughout China: on the one hand there was the counterrevolutionary camp headed by Chiang Kai-shek, a counterrevolutionary government, counterrevolutionary army and counterrevolutionary center; on the other hand there was the revolutionary camp headed by Mao Tse-tung, a revolutionary government, revolutionary army and revolutionary center. Although this revolutionary camp, this center of the revolution, was small in a territorial sense at first, nevertheless, since it was based on the broad masses of the workers and peasants, its forces were unlimited and it was bound to grow gradually and to become the point of departure for the nationwide seizure of power by the Chinese people, headed by the proletariat. And, on the contrary, though the Chiang Kai-shek counterrevolutionary camp, that center of counterrevolution, was still able to wreak its will for a definite length of time, though this counterrevolutionary regime extended over a very great territory for a definite length of time, nevertheless, as a consequence of its isolation from the people, the forces of this camp were bound to weaken gradually in the course of the prolonged struggle with the revolution. And it was bound to fall.

In the course of its counterrevolutionary activity, the Chiang Kai-shek clique accumulated colossal wealth through the harshest plundering of the people and gradually turned into a war-lord, compradore clique of bureaucratic capital. The chief of the overlords standing behind this clique of bureaucratic capital were the American and British imperialists, but at the same time this clique also rendered service to the Japanese imperialists. This involved still greater isolation of Chiang Kai-shek from the people.

Under pressure of the great forces of the awakening of the Chinese people in 1937, amid the struggle between American and Japanese imperialism for domination in the Far East, Chiang Kai-shek was obliged to take part in the war against Japan. As a result of the Communist Party's insistence and efforts, a united national front was again formed in China, with the participation of the bourgeoisie. However, among the bourgeoisie which took part in the war against the Japanese invaders, two different groups stood out clearly even then: the bureaucratic bourgeoisie, headed by Chiang Kai-shek, which was in power and was an instrument of the American and British imperialists, and the national bourgeoisie, which was not in power.

The Communist Party's policy of establishment of a national united front with the participation of the bourgeoisie was perfectly correct, just as its policy of establishing a national united front with the national bourgeoisie, pursued in 1924-1927, had been correct. In 1927 J. V. Stalin, refuting the nonsense voiced by the Trotskyite traitors, pointed out that "in distinction to the Russia of 1905, China represents a semi-colonial country, oppressed by imperialism; that the revolution in China is, consequently, not simply a bourgeois revolution but a bourgeois revolution of an anti-imperialist type; that imperialism in China holds the controlling threads of industry, commerce and transport; that the oppression of imperialism affects not only the working masses of China but also a definite stratum of the Chinese bourgeoisie; that the Chinese bourgeoisie consequently may support the Chinese revolution under certain circumstances and for a certain time." *

The Chinese Communist Party's policy of establishment of a national united front was perfectly correct and quite necessary. This national united front had been shattered in 1927 by the selfish aspirations of the bourgeoisie. However, the invasion by the Japanese aggressors, who tried to turn China entirely into a colony of their own, again changed the domestic and foreign situation and led to political changes in the milieu of the Chinese bourgeoisie. This new setting again inevitably brought forth the question of establishment of a united front embracing the nation as a whole and also made it possible to create an extremely broad and united anti-Japanese front.

Of course within this united anti-Japanese front, too, the struggle pointed out by Comrade Stalin in his great work in 1927, the struggle between the two paths of development of the revolution, went on in full array. The struggle between the two paths continued to be the characteristic feature of this period of the Chinese revolution. Moreover, it became more and more acute.

Above all, it should be noted that the struggle between the Communist Party of China and the Chiang Kai-shek clique on questions of the war against the Japanese was a struggle between the popular front and the antipopular front.

Even at that time, when the Communist Party of China had created a united front with Chiang Kai-shek, who had been obliged to oppose Japan, he, filled with boundless hatred of the people, was already preparing new treachery.

The policy which the Communist Party pursued in this united front, under the wise guidance of its leader, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, was at one and the same time a policy of alliance and of struggle; the policy of preserving its independence and its own identity within the united front, the policy of total mobilization of the masses, the policy of full expansion of the popular armed forces. This was the type of policy which Comrade Stalin cited in 1927. It is perfectly evident that only renunciation of the hopeless policy of the right-wing opportunists and pursuit of a firm Marxist-Leninist policy made possible the expansion of the popular forces to offer resistance to the Japanese invaders. Only this made it possible to develop anti-Japanese bases that were not dependent on Chiang Kai-shek, to organize waging of the war against the Japanese, to isolate the Chiang Kai-shek clique of bureaucratic capital and to repel a number of counterrevolutionary offensives undertaken by Chiang Kai-shek. This struggle was a struggle for the victory of the people in the war against Japan, for the victory of the second path of the Chinese revolution so as to avoid a repetition of 1927.

A political struggle between the Chinese proletariat and the

* J. V. Stalin, "Works" [in Russian], Vol. IX, p. 333.

national bourgeoisie also went on during the war against Japan. In the first period of this war the national bourgeoisie generally politically followed the Chiang Kai-shek clique of bureaucratic capital, counting on obtaining political and economic benefits from this clique. Only as a consequence of the increasing oppression by the Chiang Kai-shek clique did the national bourgeoisie gradually begin to exhibit more or less avowed neutrality in the struggle.

Nevertheless, a struggle went on between the Chinese proletariat and national bourgeoisie over whether China should take the path of becoming a state led by the bourgeoisie or take the path of becoming a state led by the proletariat. Even though the national bourgeoisie was dissatisfied with the Chiang Kai-shek clique, it still wanted to take the former path. The proletariat reckoned with the contradictions existing between the national bourgeoisie and bureaucratic capital and succeeded in enlisting the national bourgeoisie on the side of resistance to Japan, on the side of the people, while keeping the national bourgeoisie from going over to the side of Chiang Kai-shek's counterrevolutionary dictatorship and condemning its wavering and reactionary illusions. Exercising independent leadership of the peasant masses and rallying all patriotic elements, the proletariat advanced along the path it had selected for itself.

Mao Tse-tung's famous work "The New Democracy" was the fruit of the sharp struggle of this period over the question of the two paths of development of the revolution. This work, based on the teaching of Comrade Stalin, pointed to the failure of the fantastic dreams of creating a bourgeois dictatorship and a bourgeois society in China and to the inevitable necessity for the Chinese revolution to embark on the second path—the path envisaging the stage of creation of a new democratic society with a coalition dictatorship of all the Chinese revolutionary classes headed by the Chinese proletariat and the subsequent transition to a second stage aimed at the creation of a socialist society in China.

This outstanding work by Mao Tse-tung, inspired by the great ideas of Lenin and Stalin, gave Chinese Communists a guide by which we were always able to preserve clarity of perspective in the struggle.

After Japan's surrender the Chiang Kai-shek clique became a leash dog of American imperialism, openly betrayed the interests of the people and declared war on it. In this period the national bourgeoisie realized that the nation's industry was threatened with ruin by the pressure of American imperialism and the "four families" currying favor with it. It also realized that the Chiang Kai-shek regime was inevitably doomed to perish. But the national bourgeoisie feared the revolution of the masses. Its representatives spread fantastic fabrications about some kind of "third path" which would not be the path of Chiang Kai-shek and the Kuomintang and at the same time would not be the path along which the Communist Party of China had led the people. In other words, they continued to dream of a state in which the leading role would belong not to the working class but to the bourgeoisie. The Communist Party of China condemned and exposed in time the reactionary nonsense of the national bourgeoisie about a so-called "third path." At the same time, taking into account the antagonisms between the national bourgeoisie, on the one hand, and American imperialism and bureaucratic capital, on the other, and realizing that the possibility of drawing the national bourgeoisie onto the side of the revolution still existed, the Communist Party of China began to pursue the policy of drawing the bourgeoisie onto its side.

Taking the leadership of the masses of people and rallying all patriotic elements, the Communist Party of China roused the people for the struggle against the Chiang Kai-shek band. The course of historical events very quickly confirmed the complete bankruptcy of the so-called "third path." The great Chinese people, led by the Communist Party and its wise leader, Comrade Mao Tse-tung, obtained the support of the mighty camp of socialism and democracy, achieved victory over the Chiang Kai-shek band as a result and completely thwarted the insane plans of American imperialism to turn China into its colony, and created the Chinese People's Republic under the leadership of the working class. This means that the Chinese revolution followed the second path, which had been pointed out by Comrade Stalin in his great work.

In September, 1949, representatives of the national bourgeoisie took part in the session of the National Political Consultative Council of China. Together with representatives of other classes, they supported and adopted the common program proposed by the Communist Party of China.* Thus the national bourgeoisie formed part of the democratic front of the Chinese people.

The common program set forth that our people's democratic front and our people's republic are led by the working class and based on the alliance of workers and peasants. The common program set forth that the state economic sector is socialist in character, that all other sectors of the social economy must be subordinate to this sector and that speculation must be strictly abolished. The path outlined by the common program is the path of complete accomplishment of the Chinese democratic revolution, under the leadership of the working class, and of gradual transition to socialism.

As soon as the delegates of the national bourgeoisie voted, along with the other delegates, for adoption of the common program they obligated themselves to observe it. In the more than two years that have elapsed since then the national bourgeoisie has exhibited definite activeness both in development of the economy and in the struggle against imperialism. Nevertheless, in this period a great number of representatives of the bourgeoisie who have violated the law have not kept the pledge they gave. Driven by the pursuit of profit, the inclination to speculate and the desire for gain at the expense of others, which are characteristic of the bourgeoisie, they planted their agents in our state institutions and public organizations or, using every possible foul means of corruption, enrolled as their agents some of the employees of state institutions and public organizations. By bribery, tax dodging, embezzlement of public property, unconscientious fulfillment of state contracts and orders, stealing secret economic information and other criminal acts they waged a furious offensive against our state, our working class and our entire people, and wrought much damage to the cause of building up the state. This part of the bourgeoisie which violates the law ignores the fact that its desires and dreams for establishment of a bourgeois dictatorship and the rule of capitalism have suffered failure more than once in history. After the formation of the Chinese People's Republic bourgeois elements did not discard their hopes of seizing power little by little in the Chinese People's Republic, which is led by the great working class. They dreamed of delaying the preparation for shifting the great people's republic from the establishment of the new democracy to the path of socialist development. It is quite obvious that, if we did not rebuff the furious offensive conducted by bourgeois elements violating the law, it would be a serious menace to our state.

Speaking at a plenary session of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in March, 1949, Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out that for a relatively long period after the triumph of the revolution it would continue to be necessary to make every use of the private initiative of private capital in town and countryside, in the interests of developing the national economy. But, at the same time, he points out, attack by capitalists "with sugared bullets" may corrupt some weak-willed fighters of the revolutionary army. Comrade Mao Tse-tung noted the necessity for the Party to exhibit sharp vigilance.

The campaign conducted in the past few months, under Comrade Mao Tse-tung's leadership, against pilfering, waste and bureaucracy in state institutions and the campaign against bribery of employees of state institutions by industrialists and businessmen, against evasion of tax payment, against pilfering of state property, against unconscientious fulfillment of government contracts and orders and against stealing of secret economic information are campaigns of tremendous historical importance. This struggle for strengthening the financial-economic discipline of our state is at the same time a struggle for the path China is going to follow. The working class and the broad masses, repelling the furious offensive by the part of the bourgeoisie violating the law, are being educated in this struggle.

The entire history of the Chinese revolution and the facts of the present struggle wholly confirm the correctness of the

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* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. I, No. 41.

scientific prediction made by Comrade Stalin in 1927, when he pointed out that the struggle between the two paths of revolution is the characteristic feature of the Chinese revolution. The struggle between these two paths will proceed after the completion of the two above-mentioned campaigns, too.

Naturally, our present policy in regard to the national bourgeoisie, excluding the malevolent criminals who have indulged in large-scale pilfering, remains a policy of cooperation and does not envision liquidation of the bourgeoisie in the economic sense. Sincere recognition by the national bourgeoisie of the leading role of the working class, conscientious fulfillment by it of the common program, activeness in operating and developing the enterprises belonging to it, which are of benefit to the state and the people, and also activeness in the anti-imperialist struggle, are the only criteria of this cooperation.

This means that the bourgeoisie must follow the path pointed out by the working class and meeting the interests of the people, and cannot follow the path conceived by malevolent elements in the bourgeoisie, which does not meet the interests of the people. If the bourgeoisie follows the path pointed out by the working class, if it sincerely recognizes the latter's leadership, sincerely carries out the common program, participates actively in the anti-imperialist struggle and, in addition, concerns itself with the operation of its enterprises, accepting the leadership of the state economic sector, then at the present stage its activity can continue to be useful to the state. But, on the other hand, if the bourgeoisie violates the common program, if, like a certain part of it which violates the laws, it aspires to personal gain to the detriment of common interests, to acquiring state property with a view to personal profit, even to the point of large-scale pilfering of state property, if it undermines state construction, then this will mean that it will not be of benefit to the state and will be committing a crime.

The bourgeoisie is trying to push China onto the path of capitalism. In actual fact this means the return of China to a semicolonial and colonial status. But it is perfectly evident that if the bourgeoisie persists in its attempts it will suffer total defeat. The high consciousness of the working class, the close cohesion of the broad masses of the Chinese people around the Communist Party of China and Mao Tse-tung, the mighty people's army of China, led by the working class, and the assistance of the mighty camp of socialism and democracy, headed by the Soviet Union, doom to utter failure any criminal activity by any representative of the bourgeoisie aimed at damaging the interests of our state.

As far back as in his work "The Dictatorship of People's Democracy" Comrade Mao Tse-tung pointed out: "In the hands of the people there is a strong state apparatus and the people do not fear an uprising by the national bourgeoisie."

This means that China can follow only one path, the second path pointed out by Comrade Stalin in 1927 in his "Problems of the Chinese Revolution." Comrade Mao Tse-tung, basing himself on the injunctions of Comrade Stalin on the paths of the revolution, and developing these principles, has directed our country onto the correct path. This path gives our people the opportunity to display its limitless forces and gives our country the opportunity to advance to limitless prosperity, limitless might.

Comrade Stalin's thought about the struggle of the two paths in the Chinese revolution has illuminated, is illuminating and will illuminate the path of the Chinese Communists. The course of events in the Chinese revolution has developed in accordance with Comrade Stalin's prediction, which shows the tremendous historical significance of this great work of Comrade Stalin. The questions raised and solved in this work are of immense significance not only for the Chinese revolution but also for the revolutions of all colonial and semicolonial countries.

All the works of Comrade Stalin, the great teacher of the international Communist movement, concerning problems of the Chinese revolution have been exceptionally important contributions to the Chinese revolution and have long served as ideological weapons of the Chinese Communists. The victory of the Chinese revolution is a victory for Marxism-Leninism, a victory for Comrade Stalin's teaching regarding the Chinese revolution.

Comrade Mao Tse-tung constantly tells us that the Chinese Communists must study carefully the works of Lenin and Stalin about the Chinese revolution, especially Comrade Stalin's teaching on the Chinese revolution, in order, with their aid, to strengthen our forces constantly for struggle and work.

Celebrating the 25th anniversary of Comrade Stalin's great work "Problems of the Chinese Revolution," we understand still more profoundly the importance of this injunction of Comrade Mao Tse-tung.

Community, Parents and the Child's Education

Letter to the Editor: THE SCHOOL AND SOCIETY.* (By A. Yefremov, Director of Kemerovo City Executive Committee's Department of Public Education. Pravda, April 28, p. 3. Complete text:) The Communist Party and the Soviet government display great concern for the constant development of public education. This concern is clearly evident in the case of our city, Kemerovo. Ten years ago Kemerovo had 36 schools, with 19,000 pupils; today there are 52 schools and twice as many pupils. Five more school buildings should be completed this year. Like the entire country, we have universal seven-year education.

The state does not stint funds for public education. The city budget for public education has increased almost 20% over last year's. More and more qualified teachers are entering the schools each year. In the past ten years alone the number of teachers with a higher education increased fivefold in Kemerovo.

All this has created the most favorable conditions for normal and fruitful work by the schools, for improving the quality of instruction and upbringing of children. Unfortunately, these opportunities are not utilized to the full by the school workers, evidence of which is the low achievement record of pupils in most of our schools.

Undoubtedly the teachers and the public education agencies are primarily responsible. They have failed to raise their work to a level that would make possible a considerable improvement in the achievement record of the pupils. But there are other reasons, too, which seriously and fundamentally hinder improvement in the work of the schools.

Experience has shown that the quality of instruction and upbringing depends not merely on the teachers. The children spend most of their time at home, in the family circle. Hence much depends on whether the children's homework and recreation program is well organized within the family framework and whether the children are taught love of work and a desire for knowledge. Here the parents, as well as Party and public organizations, are obliged to give the school considerable assistance.

We have examples of genuinely Bolshevist concern on the part of Party organizations for the schools and the communist education of the young generation. Let us cite the following instance. Discipline and achievement deteriorated at the beginning of the current school year in Secondary School No. 12. The majority of the pupils are children of workers of the Kemerovo Coke and Chemical Plant. The plant's Party committee decided to help the teachers. The problem of the children's education was discussed at an open Party meeting addressed by teachers, the school principal and many parents, both Party members and non-Party. Then the teachers addressed workers' meetings in the shops. Shop agitators conducted talks for parents on the communist education of children. The plant's trade union and Young Communist organizations helped the school to organize amateur arts activities.

* [For previous articles see Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 12.]

As a result, the situation changed sharply. Discipline improved and there was considerably better achievement. The school took a leading place in a review of amateur arts.

Unfortunately, examples such as this are very few. Many primary Party units do not lay special stress on Communists' responsibility for their children's upbringing. Once a teacher informed Comrade Averyanov, assistant manager of the Grain Procurements Administration office, that his son was behaving unsatisfactorily in school and was a poor scholar. She requested Comrade Averyanov to speak to his son. The offended papa replied: "What are you for? What are you paid to do? If you can't cope with the child's upbringing you're not doing your job."

There are still very many parents such as this one, who try to shift all responsibility for the upbringing of their children onto the teacher's shoulders. It is an obligation of primary Party units to exert serious influence on such as these.

The city and borough Party committees likewise do not give the schools sufficient aid. The Zavodsky [Factory] Borough Party Committee manifests an indifferent attitude to public education. For more than a year it has not discussed matters of public education at meetings of the bureau, at plenary sessions or at meetings of the aktiv. The borough committee, headed by Secretary Comrade Kurzantsev, is uninterested in the work of the schools. It is consequently no accident that the schools of this borough have the lowest pupils' achievement record.

The Central Borough Party Committee is just as wrong in its attitude to the requirements and needs of the schools. In the past two years the bureau of this borough committee exhibited interest in public education only when the question arose of dismissing two school principals.

Most of the city's schools have their own primary Party units. These constitute a considerable force, capable of exerting serious influence on the schools' work. But this force, too, has been lost sight of by Party bodies. The city and borough Party committees have not once assembled the secretaries of school Party units to discuss with them pressing problems of public education.

The proper conditions have not been established for cultured recreation for school children in Kemerovo. The Young Pioneers' Clubhouse and the Young Technicians' Station possess inadequate quarters where there is no room for amateur arts activities. The city has 16 trade union clubs, but not one of them has a children's room. The city's trade union organizations do not help the schools improve care of children.

There are tens of thousands of Young Pioneers and thousands of Young Communists in the city's schools. Some of the Young Communists and Young Pioneers are poor scholars. But this causes little concern to the Young Communist League officials. The city and borough Y.C.L. committees do little character-training work among children.

Communist education of children is the cause of the entire people. Party, Soviet, trade union and Young Communist League organizations—all of Soviet society—must give active help to the schools in training children, the future builders of communism.

A Problem of a 'Difficult' Pupil

'DIFFICULT' PUPIL. (By T. Kormilitsyna. Komsomolskaya pravda, April 24, p. 3. Complete text:) When Vitya Chigarkov passes School No. 550 he quickens his step. He is afraid he might meet his former teachers and classmates. It was last spring that he ceased to attend classes, because it was obvious that he would not pass his examinations.

If truth be told, however, the school breathed a sigh of relief: a likely "repeater" had left, a "difficult" pupil, alongside whose name there always stood such notations as "fidgeted in class," "refused to recite." "A strange boy," remarked Valentina Mikhailovna Chernetsova, teacher of class 6-A. "Sometimes he chatters, sometimes he sits quiet; but when you put a question to him he looks as blank as if he had just entered the room. He is both lazy and absent-minded. He is interested only in literature and history; he doesn't study arithmetic at all."

The summer went by. "Welcome" placards on the newly painted walls of the school greeted the children. But Chigarkov had no intention of returning to school. He had persuaded his mother that it was not worth while for him to go on and that he would do better to enter a trade school. Vitya passed through the school doors for the last time, to take his records. He was given them.

The friendly school family assembled again. Surrounded by tanned young boys, Young Pioneer troop leader Tamara Smirnova talked about the troop assemblies they would hold; the teachers' council met on business; the upper-grade Young Communist League members discussed committee work. And it was as if there had never been a tousle-haired, restless Vitya Chigarkov in this school: he wasn't mentioned, the Young Pioneer troop leader didn't miss him and the teachers did not wonder what the "difficult pupil" was doing now. Too bad.

The Chigarkovs' neighbors at No. 23 Mytnaya Ulitsa have written a troubled letter to Komsomolskaya pravda. These warm-hearted Soviet people are concerned because Victor is not receiving proper upbringing. He did not go to the trade school, but began to study at an evening school, along with adults. It is hard on the boy to come home late at night. And he cannot study; not all is well in the Chigarkov family.

How is it that Vitya, though living with his mother, a grown sister and a brother, has himself settled, without their help, consultation or advice, such important matters as leaving school?

Vitya is silent and stares at the floor; from habit he feels guilty. But when he begins talking freely and raises his eyes they shine, they are alive and sparkle; then they darken for two or three seconds and his voice quavers. No, Vitya does not have much confidence in himself. He has always heard unflattering comments and has gradually become accustomed to thinking of himself as incompetent, lazy and good-for-nothing. But Vitya's eyes shine when he talks about books. He has read many of them and thought about them. Evidently not everything in this "difficult," sharp boy is bad. But the school did not succeed in bringing out Vitya's good points—more exactly, did not make the effort. What of his home, his family?

Praskovya Alexandrovna, his mother, a nervous, ailing woman, complains that her children do not heed her. What is there to say about Victor, the youngest? His older brother Gennady and sister Nadezhda care not a fig for their weak mother. They shout at her and are as rude to her as their whim dictates, which, incidentally, does not prevent them from demanding that she have dinner on time and a clean shirt or blouse ironed and ready for them. Occupied with their own concerns, Gennady and Nadezhda simply ignore Victor. They are uninterested in where he spends his time, who his friends may be and what he does. To cuff him, shout at him and reproach him—these are their only forms of contact with him. And, of course, Victor does not remain in their debt, either. Rudeness has become customary in the Chigarkov family. There are constant quarrels, a constant exchange of offensive epithets. The mother asks the brother and sister to look after Vitya and help him in his studies. Their reply is: He's an idler, a lout, a loafer—let him do what he wants.

"Can Young Communists treat the upbringing of members of their families in this way?" we asked at the Young Communist League committee of the factory where Gennady works. "How can you tolerate such behavior by one of your comrades?"

"Gennady?" they asked in surprise. "A model young man. A good worker, not bad in group activities, polite, well-behaved. It can't be!"

"Nadezhda Chigarkova?" they repeated in surprise at the Stalin Plant. "One of our aktiv. Can it be that she behaves badly at home?"

"Pardon me," protests Gennady, "but who got Victor into evening school? I did! What do you want? Let him look after himself now, he's no baby."

"The teachers couldn't do anything with him; what can you

expect of us?" Nadezhda says in justification.

School No. 550 committed an unpardonable mistake. The Soviet law on universal education requires the school to educate every pupil, capable or "difficult." The school grossly violated this law when it took Vitya Chigarkov from its rolls without any grounds for doing so and did not exhibit even simple curiosity about his further fate.

Comrade Mikhailova, director of Young Workers' School No. 154, showed indifference in entering his name in the list of students. Evening schools are meant not for backward pupils but for working people who for one or another reason failed to obtain an education in their younger years. Comrade Mikhailova should have interested herself in why Vitya Chigarkov had left public school and should have telephoned her colleagues: Get your pupil back.

And as for Young Communists Gennady and Nadezhda, they should be utterly ashamed: they are completely responsible for the upbringing of their young brother, for the fact that a 15-year-old boy who still needs affection and needs to be held to high standards, lives alone with his thoughts, good and bad.

We think the teachers of School No. 550 should discuss how they "lost" pupil Vitya Chigarkov of Class 6-A, yes, and at the same time consider whether they still do not have some pupils whom common talk at the school has condemned in advance to the category of repeaters of grades and who feel unwanted in the gay and work-loving school group.

The Young Communist League organizations of the factories where Gennady and Nadezhda work should hold a discussion about young brothers. Let them properly shame the two-faced Young Communists of the Chigarkov family who are attentive to their companions at work but egotists at home. Let them see whether everyone is attentive to his or her young brothers and sisters, whether they all set a worthy example in work, in behavior, in attitude to parents.

Vitya Chigarkov should be studying.

A good life must be made for him both at school and at home.

The Case of a Juvenile Delinquent

INCIDENT IN A FACTORY APARTMENT HOUSE. (By Staff Correspondent L. Kovalev. Trud, May 11, p. 2. Complete text:) Kuibyshev—The building at 3 Chkalov Street belongs to the Kuibyshev Furniture Combine. Twenty families of cabinet makers, machinists and other workers live here harmoniously. That is why the residents of the building took it so much to heart when Volodya Zhilkin, young son of Anna Stepanovna Marinina, long a woman worker on a construction crew of the combine, disappeared.

"It's too early to worry," the mother was comforted. "A boy isn't a needle in a haystack—he'll be found."

Indeed, Volodya soon was found. True, a militiaman [policeman] brought him home, but in her great relief Anna Stepanovna attached no great significance to this. She also paid no special heed to the militiaman's remark that the boy should be looked after more closely.

Possibly Anna Stepanovna's mistake would not have led to serious consequences if Comrade Grevtsov, the combine director, and Comrade Sokolov, at that time chairman of the factory trade union committee, had given more attention to the written request of the militia agencies to help Marinina with her son's upbringing. But the combine officials considered the incident in the factory apartment house a "family affair." They did not talk it over with the mother, and, what is more, they were not curious enough to ask the boy himself what made him leave home.

For two weeks Volodya lived just as others his age. In the morning he went off to school and in his free time he went skiing, played with his young brother Zhenya and gladly did small household chores for his mother. Things continued this way until a teen-ager—a friend of his, evidently—visited him. The next day when Anna Stepanovna returned from work she found that the pay which she had received the day before was missing.

"Where is Volodya?" the alarmed mother asked the younger son.

"I don't know. He took the money and left," Zhenya answered.

All the neighbors shared Marinina's grief. Someone notified the factory trade union committee of what had happened, but the new incident in the factory apartment house again failed to impress Comrade Sokolov.

"I have no time to get into family matters," he declared. "If money has been taken, that's the militia's concern."

The woman worker Marenova found Volodya. She had a hard time persuading the boy to return home. "I'm ashamed, Aunt Masha," he repeated all the way. "They took the money from me and also the coat mother bought—"

Anna Stepanovna ran home from work to find her son washed, dressed and fed by the neighbors. He was apparently glad to be home again, but his mother evidently did not notice it; she did not have a heart-to-heart talk with him and did not try to discover the reason for his serious conduct, she simply punished him severely, confident that that was sufficient.

The punishment produced the opposite effect. Volodya grew sullen, became inconsiderate of his brother and flatly refused to go to school. Tenants of 3 Chkalov Street were seriously troubled over the boy's future. "You had better get him a job somewhere before he gets completely out of hand," they told Anna Stepanovna.

The mother agreed with this, but where could she send her son? He would not be accepted at the factory trade school—insufficient knowledge. Then where—except the combine?

This prospect pleased Volodya. "You'll see, I'll soon be a real cabinet maker," he told his friends. His mother also was confident that her son would get on the right track if his fate were in the reliable hands of the factory group. She still had to arrange matters with the combine director. As a precaution she secured a letter from the executive committee of the borough Soviet with an urgent request to "find work for Vladimir Zhilkin."

But the letter did not help. It was read with the same indifference as if it were a matter not of a living person but of unimportant parts for the chairs which the combine produces. "Apply to the employment department. They will decide," Grevtsov said without a trace of interest.

Zagrebina, chief of the employment department, also made no decision, but sent Marinina to the factory trade union committee, to Sokolov. Sokolov shrugged his shoulders. "I don't assign jobs," he said.

The future of the boy again depended on the residents of 3 Chkalov Street. They must be given credit for continuing to manifest even greater interest in the child. Some tried on their own to continue his education, others to interest him in reading, still others to develop an interest in work. But none of these efforts brought the desired results. And during all the job negotiations Volodya got completely out of hand.

He disappeared from home more and more, sometimes staying away for weeks. He was seen at the city market places, around the motion picture houses and restaurants. Everyone in the combine knew about it, but to the factory trade union committee the case of Volodya Zhilkin always remained a "family matter."

Recently the officials of the combine received a second, very disturbing letter about Volodya from the militia. Only then did Comrades Grevtsov and Zagrebina wake up to taking a hand in the life of the boy who had fallen under bad influence. Anna Stepanovna and her son were summoned before the director.

But the officials of the combine came to their senses too late. Others were already taking care of Volodya. Now he will be taught in school successfully and he will soon begin to master the very cabinet maker's trade that he could not acquire at the enterprise where his mother works.

"If he could have been stopped in time," Volodya's teachers say, "the boy would have been straightened out long ago."

Then why was Volodya Zhilkin not stopped in time?

"I am guilty and no one else," says Anna Stepanovna.

(Continued on Page 31)

World Politics

UNITED NATIONS

FAILURE OF ATTEMPTS BY AMERICAN-BRITISH BLOC TO PREVENT DRAFTING OF PROVISION ON RIGHT OF PEOPLES AND NATIONS TO SELF-DETERMINATION —In Human Rights Commission. (Pravda, April 24, p. 4; Izvestia, p. 3. 1400 words. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—The eighth session of the Human Rights Commission, charged by the sixth General Assembly session to draw up drafts of international covenants on human rights, is being held in New York. ...

The week's discussion on the right of peoples and nations to self-determination showed a sharp clash of two policies. The U.S.S.R. and Ukraine representatives, supported by representatives of Poland, Egypt, Pakistan, Lebanon, India, Chile and other countries, insisted that precise, clear provisions for unconditional recognition and implementation of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination be included in the draft international covenants on human rights.

The U.S.S.R. representative proposed including in the draft covenants an article providing every people and nation with the right to self-determination. The Soviet proposal also envisages that states responsible for administering nonself-governing territories be obliged to promote realization of this right, guided by U.N. principles and aims, in regard to peoples of such territories. The draft also points out the duty of every state to ensure national minorities the right to use their native language, to have their own national schools, libraries, museums and other cultural and educational institutions.

Representatives of powers having colonies and trust territories, led by the U.S. representative, attempted repeatedly to block inclusion of the article on the right of peoples and nations to self-determination in the international covenants.

Compelled to take into account international public opinion and a further upsurge in the national liberation movement in colonial and dependent countries, U.S. representative E. Roosevelt hypocritically declared that the United States recognizes the right of peoples and nations to self-determination. However, along with this statement at the meeting of the Human Rights Commission, Roosevelt advanced an "amendment" to the Soviet draft article, which states that implementation of the right of peoples and nations to self-determination "must be carried out in accordance with constitutional procedures and with full consideration for the rights of other states and peoples."

U.S.S.R. representative Morozov exposed U.S. maneuvers by various legalistic dodges, restrictions, etc. to thwart working out recommendations on the right of peoples and nations to self-determination. Moreover, he emphasized that fulfillment of this right is an answer to the hopes and aspirations of many hundreds of millions of people who remain in political and economic bondage to American, British, French, Belgian and other colonizers. ...

The American "amendment" to the Soviet proposal was criticized and was rejected by the vote of an overwhelming majority of the commission's members. Only the U.S., British, French and Belgian representatives voted for the American "amendment."

The Human Rights Commission adopted the draft article on the right of peoples and nations to national self-determination, based on the Soviet proposals, and certain amendments and supplements introduced during discussion of this question. This text of the article reads:

"The Human Rights Commission resolves that:

"The following article on the right of the peoples and nations to self-determination be included in the draft pacts on human rights:

"All peoples and all nations shall have the right of self-determination, i.e., the right freely to determine their political, economic and cultural status.

"All states, including those having responsibility for the administration of nonself-governing and trust territories, and those on which depends in whatsoever manner the exercise of that right by another people, shall promote the realization of that right in all their territories and shall respect the maintainance of that right in other states, in conformity with the provisions of the United Nations Charter."

Thirteen votes were cast for this draft and four against, with one abstention.

The Human Rights Commission also discussed the draft article proposed by the Chilean representative. This draft provides for including in the draft covenants on human rights the following article: "The right of the peoples to self-determination shall also include permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources. In no case may a people be deprived of its own means of subsistence on the grounds of any rights that may be claimed by other states."

The U.S., British and French representatives attempted to have the Chilean proposal rejected, alleging that it contradicts the standards of international law. Moreover, Mrs. Roosevelt unequivocally threatened supporters of the Chilean proposal with deprivation of so-called "economic assistance."

U.S.S.R. representative Morozov spoke in support of the Chilean proposal and noted that the speeches by the U.S., British and French representatives prove once again that so-called "economic assistance" to underdeveloped countries is a device for enslaving the people politically and economically. ...

Ten votes were cast for this proposal and six against.

Thus, the attempt by representatives of the American-British bloc to prevent the Human Rights Commission's drafting an article on the right of peoples and nations to self-determination fell through.

IN U.N. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 26, p. 4. 1600 words. Izvestia headline: IN COMMITTEE I OF U.N. DISARMAMENT COMMISSION. Condensed text:) New York (Tass)—The current session of Committee I of the U.N. Disarmament Commission was held April 24. United States representative Cohen submitted for the committee's consideration six "principles" which he thought should guide the committee in its work. The former American proposals, intended to lead the Disarmament Commission away from the question of the cessation of armament and banning atomic weapons and to supplant it with talk of collecting information on armaments, are set forth in the form of these "principles."

U.S.S.R. representative Ya. A. Malik questioned the American delegate as to whether the U.S. delegation, instead of concerning itself with the reduction of armaments and banning atomic weapons, continues to insist on collecting data on armaments by stages, beginning at the first stage with only conventional weapons and armed forces, and postponing presentation of information on atomic and other kinds of weapons for mass extermination until a distant and indefinite final stage.

Malik further asked: If the United States continues to adhere to this position, that is, supplanting reduction of armaments with the proposal in the sixth "principle" to collect data on armaments, how can this be reconciled with the proposal in the second "principle" to "form a world free from secrets and, to a considerable extent, disarmed?" It is well known that the American proposal to collect and check information excludes simultaneous presentation of data on all kinds of armaments. Consequently, if one is to act on the basis of this "principle," Malik stated, presentation of data on atomic and other kinds of secret weapons is postponed for an indefinite and uncertain time. How is it possible on the basis of such contradictory "principles" to form a "disarmed world free from secrets?"

Cohen stated that the United States adheres to its former position on the question of collecting and checking armaments data and declined to answer the second question. ...

Malik stated that the U.S.S.R. delegation will give a detailed account of its position on the American proposal at one of the next sessions. ...

The U.S.S.R. representative further dwelt on the use of bacteriological weapons in Korea and China by American armed forces and pointed out the shameful role which Trygve Lie plays in this business. ...

As is known, he came out at first in support of Acheson's proposal to send representatives of the Swiss Red Cross to North Korea and China. The intent of this proposal was perfectly clear: not to admit discussion in the U.N. Disarmament Commission on the use of bacteriological weapons by the American interventionists in Korea and China. Acheson's proposal

was exposed and rejected. To cover up the evidence of crimes committed by the American aggressors in Korea, Acheson spread the calumnious rumor about so-called "natural epidemics" in Korea and China. Following this, Trygve Lie and T. F. Tsiang, the Kuomintang agent, obligingly acted as disseminators of this Acheson slander. Moreover, Trygve Lie hastened to propose so-called aid "in the struggle with the epidemics" in Korea through the World Health Organization. This proposal was also intended to prevent discussion by the U.N. Disarmament Commission on the use of bacteriological weapons in Korea and China by the American interventionists. It was, moreover, directed at adapting the World Health Organization as an agency to collect data on the results of American use of bacteriological weapons against Korea and China.

In making this bankrupt proposal and in not even awaiting a reply from the government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, [See Far East, Korea], Trygve Lie hastened to pose the matter as if he did not expect a reply from that government. He next made a slanderous assertion to the effect that the absence of any reply would supposedly confirm that the Americans are not using germ warfare in Korea. The groundlessness of this assertion is quite evident.

Malik next pointed out that, as has now become known from the press, the government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic sent a reply to Trygve Lie.

Malik stated that Trygve Lie not only tried to hide this reply, but in his excessive zeal to cover up the shameful acts by the American aggressors, who are using germ warfare in Korea, he is also openly calumniating the Korean people and the government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic. ...

ATLANTIC PACT

WHAT IS BEHIND TALK ABOUT 'GUARANTEES.' (By Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov. Pravda, April 26, p. 4. Complete text:) Paris—The Western press is reporting on the preparation of certain Anglo-American "guarantees" to the so-called "European Defense Community." Over these draft plans rises the dark shadow of the notorious guarantee treaty concluded at Locarno in autumn of 1925, in which Britain, France, Germany, Italy, and Belgium verbally pledged a mutual guarantee to preserve the "territorial status quo of the frontiers between Germany and Belgium and between Germany and France," but they actually forged an instrument of aggression directed against the Soviet Union.

And now again we hear talk about "guarantees."

There is talk about two kinds of guarantees. Some of them are intended to raise the spirit of the West German revanchists, who have recently been feeling the ground slip away under their feet, because the movement to reunite Germany is growing and becoming stronger in Western Germany as in Eastern Germany. These guarantees mean a promise of military aid to Western Germany in case of an aggressive war against the U.S.S.R. and the people's democracies. Such guarantees have already been promised by Britain and the United States.

The other, more obscure guarantees are intended to facilitate creation of a so-called "European Defense Community," to serve as a cover for restoration of the Hitlerite Wehrmacht. These are so-called "guarantees" against the possible withdrawal by one of the member states in this community." The French government is now soliciting the governments of the U.S.A. and Britain to grant such "guarantees."

The guarantees of the first type need no detailed explanations. At the Lisbon session of the council of the Atlantic Pact it was decided that a "guarantee of military aid" would be provided for the "European Defense Community" on the part of all the countries participating in the Atlantic Pact. Inasmuch as Western Germany is the only member of the projected "community" which is not a participant in the Atlantic Pact, it is clear that the guarantee relates mainly to Western Germany.

As is well known, the negotiations by the Western powers to form a "European army," to sign the so-called "general contract," designed to make the division of Germany permanent and to join its western part to the aggressive Atlantic bloc, are running up against growing resistance among wide masses of the people, who demand the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty and the unification of Germany.

The Soviet proposals to conclude a peace treaty with Germany, formulated in the March 10 and April 9 notes of the U.S.S.R. government, have made the designs of the American aggressors still more difficult to put into effect. They have aroused widespread, favorable reactions in all the West European countries and, above all, in Germany.

Under these circumstances the American aggressors put pressure on all the pedals within their bloc. The strongest pressure was exerted on Britain, which up to that time had refused to assume any obligation whatsoever for the "European army." Washington proposed that London "present evidence of its good will in regard to Western Germany." The pressure was effective: the British government promised to give the guarantee demanded. Following this, Secretary of State Acheson alleged that the United States was "ready to consider the question of extending military guarantees of the Atlantic Pact to members of the 'European Defense Community.'" (Read: to Western Germany, since all remaining participants in the "European army" themselves make up the Atlantic Pact and, consequently, do not need additional guarantees.)

The French press has stated that the guarantees, which encourage the Bonn revanchists, will harm France, which, as the newspaper Monde emphasized, now finds itself faced with a direct military alliance between Britain and Western Germany, "the first to be concluded since the Napoleonic Wars."

Under these circumstances, the French government, remembering that in the near future it will have to appear before the Parliament with a bill on the "European army," has decided to do a little speculating on the "guarantees." It has taken out of the archives the decision of the Parliament adopted in February, 1952, approving the idea of a "European army" but containing a number of reservations and recommendations to the government. The French Parliament recommended in particular that "guarantees be demanded of the British and American governments in case of a breach or violation by a member country of the obligations assumed in regard to the 'community.'" The French press has emphasized that this obscure formulation had in mind a guarantee from the U.S.A. and Britain against Western Germany in case the latter, having revived the Wehrmacht under cover of a "European army," should withdraw it in the future from the "community" and turn it against its partners in the "European army."

Washington met this French government recommendation with open displeasure. At a critical moment in the French Parliament's debate, when the government of Edgar Faure prompted a France Presse News Service telegram that the United States and Britain were apparently ready to give France the guarantee, Acheson hastened to refute this report.

And suddenly the entire Paris press was again filled with rumors that Washington was apparently preparing a decision to grant guarantees "in case one of the members of the 'European Defense Community' should withdraw from it." On April 17 France Presse spread an obviously prompted report that a U.S. representative would deliver to the conference on forming a "European army" an answer to the French request to grant the guarantee.

The next day a U.S. State Department representative refuted this report by France Presse. Dunn, the American Ambassador in Paris, was present at the session of the conference on forming a European army but not at all for the purpose of discussing the question of guarantees; he limited himself to demanding that drafting the agreement on a "European army" be speeded up.

Thus, the talk about "guarantees" is being kept up to lead the French people astray, to create an illusion that the U.S.A. is ready to protect France from the threat of a repetition of the invasion from beyond the Rhine. And it is not by chance that The New York Times the other day confirmed with cynical frankness the fact that the talk about guarantees was supposed to facilitate ratification of the treaty on a "European army" by parliaments which are still hesitating.

In speculating on the idea of "guarantees," the ruling circles of the Western powers attempt to weaken the resistance of the French people to forming the notorious "European Defense Community," which represents one of the instruments for unleashing a new world war.

FAR EAST

China

IN CENTRAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT COUNCIL OF CHINA. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 23, p. 4. 400 words. Condensed text:) Peking (Tass)—Central newspapers published a report April 22 by Hsinhua that the 14th and 15th meetings of the Central People's Government Council took place on April 18 and 19. ...

At the 14th meeting the Council approved the report by Peng Chen of the draft statute on punishment of persons guilty of corruption and confirmed the statute. The Council also ratified the Chinese-Rumanian Treaty of Cultural Cooperation, confirmed the decision of the State Administration Council to create an administrative committee on North China affairs under the State Administration Council and to abolish the Ministry for North China Affairs. At the 15th meeting the Central People's Government Council heard a report by Chen Yun, Chairman of the State Administration Council's Committee of Finance and Economics, on the financial and economic situation in the country. ...

NEW CITY IN NORTHEAST CHINA. (Izvestia, April 25, p. 3. Complete text:) Peking (Tass)—A Hsinhua correspondent reports from Mukden:

The city of Ichun (Northeast China) is to be found only on maps issued very recently since this town is only four years old. Ichun has grown up quickly as a modern town with a population of over 12,000 people on the basis of the developing timber industry in this region. This city is situated near the foothills of the little Hsinan mountain chain in Sungkiang Province. Having grown up there where only four years ago tigers and wolves roamed, this city symbolizes the blossoming of the new life which is in full force in new China.

At the present time 100,000 square meters of living quarters have been completed, a theater with more than 2000 seats has been opened, and in September, 1951, a large stadium was opened. State stores, cooperatives, hospitals and restaurants are in operation in the city.

India

TASS DENIAL. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 23, p. 2. Complete text:) The Indian newspaper Navabharat Times published a story the other day about the report of the former Ambassador of India in the U.S.S.R. Mr. Radhakrishnan to the Prime Minister of India Mr. Nehru concerning the reception of the ambassador by J. V. Stalin on April 5, 1952. According to the newspaper, this report refers to a plan allegedly drawn up by J. V. Stalin for convening a conference of the heads of the four powers—the Soviet Union, the U.S.A., Britain and France—to discuss ways and means of maintaining peace. The story also states that during J. V. Stalin's conversation with the Ambassador of India Mr. Radhakrishnan it was purportedly decided that in June or July, 1952, Mr. Nehru would go to Moscow to meet with J. V. Stalin and discuss this plan with him.

Tass is authorized to state that the above story disseminated by the newspaper Navabharat Times is fictitious and without any basis whatever.

Indonesia

STATEMENT BY INDONESIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. (Pravda, April 24, p. 3. Complete text:) Jakarta (Tass)—Antara News Service reported that yesterday the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party published a statement which says:

"The Communist Party of Indonesia is prepared to support the government of Wilopo if he finishes with the former policy and will pursue an independent national policy which pursues the aim of securing peace and democracy. The Communist Party of Indonesia does not desire the government of Wilopo to be connected with the U.S.A. and to carry out an American policy in Indonesia under the flag of an international policy. In order to enjoy the support of the people, the government should have a clear program which meets the interests of the people; only in this case will the people support the government."

The Indonesian Communist Party Central Committee further demands in its statement that the following points be included in the government's program: a really independent foreign policy; refusal to participate in the "peace treaty" with Japan concluded in San Francisco; refusal of "aid" from America in conformity with the so-called Mutual Security Act of 1951; the inclusion of West Irian (the western part of the island of New Guinea) in the Republic of Indonesia; the liberation of all the persons arrested in August, 1951; the banning of the "Dar-ul Islam" organization (an antirepublican, right-wing religious organization pursuing fascist aims under the guise of the formation of a "Muslim" state in Indonesia) and of other illegal organizations; the abolition of martial law and the state of siege in the country.

The government must speed up carrying out the industrialization of Indonesia in order to raise production and thus the standard of living of the people.

STATEMENT BY INDONESIAN MINISTER FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 26, p. 3. Complete text:) The Hague (Tass)—Moekarto, the new Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs, answered a number of questions for newspapermen April 24 at Schipchol Airport (Amsterdam). Moekarto said that the Indonesian government will insist on supplanting the agreements concluded at the "round table" conference by a normal international treaty with Holland. "We cannot tolerate a position in which our sovereign state is bound to Holland by an inequitable treaty. Next, there is also the question of including the western part of New Guinea in the Republic of Indonesia."

Moekarto stated that the Indonesian government will soon open its embassy in Moscow. "We will," he said, "establish and maintain the most friendly relations with all countries which acknowledge and respect the independence of our state."

Moekarto stated that Indonesia's interests demand the expansion of economic ties with the Soviet Union, China and other countries.

Japan

SPLITTERS IN TRADE UNION MOVEMENT REBUFFED. (Pravda, April 27, p. 4. Complete text:) Tokyo (Tass)—On April 23 an extraordinary congress of the National Union of Coal Workers of Japan opened. It has already been reported that the leaders of this union came out against participation by the miners in the April 12, 1952, general strike which took place as a token of protest against the reactionary bill "on preventing subversive activity." At the congress April 24 there was a vote of no confidence in the union leaders, and the entire Central Executive Committee of the National Union of Coal Workers, headed by Muto, was compelled to resign. Muto stated that he is also resigning as chairman of the General Federation of Labor Unions.

The newspaper Jentei Shimbun reported April 17 that a number of right-wing trade union leaders, including Muto, Kotaki, General Secretary of the "Committee for Struggle Against the Revision of Labor Legislation;" Sijata, deputy chairman of this committee; Hoshika and Kato, the right-wing leaders of the Union of State Railroad Workers, received 30,000,000 yen from the government and the Mitsui concern April 11 as a reward for their divisive activity.

Korea

REPLY BY FOREIGN MINISTER OF KOREAN PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC PAK HON YONG TO U.N. SECRETARY-GENERAL. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 23, p. 4. Complete text:) Pyongyang (Tass)—Korean newspapers have published the text of a telegram from Pak Hon Yong, Foreign Minister of the Korean People's Democratic Republic, in reply to the telegram of the U.N. Secretary-General. The text of the telegram reads:

I confirm receipt of your telegram which conveys the proposal of the U.N. World Health Organization that it aid in averting epidemic diseases.

As has already been reported in a statement by the Centra

Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front dated March 12, 1952, we have succeeded in preventing epidemics. We are confident that in the future also we shall be able to thwart any intrigues of the enemy. This statement points out that, thanks to the help of countries in the camp of peace and democracy, we possess the means to combat epidemics and the bearers of epidemic bacteria dropped by the American interventionists on the territory of our motherland.

As is well known, the so-called U.N. World Health Organization (WHO) does not have the necessary international prestige. Therefore, the Korean people cannot rely on the help of this organization. Many countries are not members of this organization. It is also well known that in 1949 the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Poland and a number of other countries left this organization because it had over a number of years done nothing to fulfill the tasks set for it in preventing and combating diseases. The Korean people hope that the U.N. will condemn vigorously the criminal use by the American interventionists of bacteriological weapons and other atrocities perpetrated by them in an organized manner in violation of international law and the fundamentals of human morality.

The government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic has repeatedly protested to the U.N. against these atrocities which have been irrefutably proved by many impartial representatives of world public opinion, including the Commission of the Women's International Democratic Federation, the Commission of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and press representatives of the U.S.S.R., China, Great Britain, France and other countries. To this day the U.N. has paid no attention to our appeals and has closed its eyes to the misdeeds of the American aggressors. This attitude on the part of the U.N. aids the U.S.A. in its refusal to condemn the shameful germ warfare launched in Korea and China—warfare which is contrary to the conscience of civilized peoples—and also in its refusal to condemn the use of any other weapons of mass destruction.

The use of bacteriological weapons is forbidden by the 1925 Geneva Protocol, which was signed and ratified by 48 countries.

The government of the Korean People's Democratic Republic once more demands that the U.N. take measures at once to put an end to the war crimes of the American imperialists in Korea.

AGGRESSORS' ACCOMPLICES UNDER MASK OF AN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION.—On So-Called 'International' Committee of the Red Cross. (By S. Alexandrov. Pravda, April 29, p. 3. 2600 words. Condensed text:) ... The unmasked aggressors have not been able to dispute the facts of crimes committed and being committed in Korea by the American military with anything but groundless denials. They feel the weakness of their position and are now resorting to various kinds of dishonest twists and turns to "save face," to mislead public opinion and to deceive the people.

Vain attempts!

The maneuvers of U.S. ruling circles are having no other effect than to unmask the aggressors themselves. The public of all countries has already noted that Acheson, doing all he could possibly think of in his efforts to deny the guilt of the U.S.A., did not have a single word to say against germ warfare, thereby admitting that he is an inspirer and advocate of germ warfare. He devoted all his efforts to preventing a discussion of banning germ warfare in the Disarmament Commission of the United Nations. Yet this commission, it would seem, is the most competent to solve such important questions. In this connection it is impossible not to notice also the fact, as pointed out by Hsinhua, that Trygve Lie "remained deaf" to numerous protests against the criminal germ warfare waged by the U.S.A. in Korea received by the Secretariat of the United Nations. Furthermore, he did not spare his efforts to conceal by any pretext the criminal use by the Americans of bacteriological weapons and at the same time to collect information for the United States as to the effectiveness of these weapons. In this connection Hsinhua has noted that Trygve Lie displays ever greater servility in regard to his American masters.

Clearly fearing an impartial investigation of the facts, Acheson stubbornly clutches at the so-called "International" Committee of the Red Cross which, according to him, should investigate the facts on the use of bacteriological weapons by the American military. But what does the so-called "International" Committee of the Red Cross represent? What kind of people are on this committee? What has it done in the past? What is it doing at present?

We may begin by saying that this so-called "International" Committee of the Red Cross is by no means the international organization which its organizers, in their desire to mislead trusting people, represent it to be. In fact the International Committee of the Red Cross is a private organization of Swiss citizens. At present it consists of 19 persons, mainly big capitalists, industrialists and bankers closely connected with foreign capital.

What kind of people are they?

For instance, there is Max Huber, the honorary President of the Committee of the Red Cross. It is known that two generations of Hubers have over a period of 56 years (beginning under German control) owned the Aluminiumindustrie Corp. Max Huber has for many years been chairman of this corporation and is today a member of the board of directors. Apart from this, he is a member of the board of directors of a number of corporations and insurance companies (the Swiss Insurance Co., the General European Insurance Co. and others). Paul Ruegger, president of the committee, is a member of the board of directors of one of the largest Swiss insurance companies (Swiss Accident Insurance Co.).

Martin Bodmer-Naville, vice-president, is closely linked with the powerful German financial tycoon Hans von Schulthess-Rechberg, who is chairman or a member of the boards of directors of 11 corporations in Switzerland.

One of the active members of the committee, Karl Jakob Burckhardt, former representative of the League of Nations in Danzig, is a member of the boards of directors of one of the five largest Swiss banks and of the Zurich Accident Insurance Co. Beside this, Burckhardt is connected with von Roll's Swiss metallurgical plants. This group of Swiss capitalists and bankers, constituting the so-called "International" Committee of the Red Cross, is closely connected with Anglo-American financial circles.

It is not without interest to note that Max Huber, the honorary president of the committee, in his book "The International Red Cross: Idea and Reality," published in 1951, admits that "the committee is not a public institution or one based on international law but a mere association of, at most, 25 Swiss citizens." The same admission is also contained in the pamphlet "Mercy on the Battlefield" published by the committee. This pamphlet confirms the fact that the committee is nothing more than "a private association under present Swiss law." To this must be added the fact that this "private association" has in recent years been operating mainly with American and British money. This is clearly indicated by the committee's published report for January to September, 1951. Simple arithmetic shows that almost three-fourths of all "voluntary" contributions received by the committee came from the American-British bloc, the lion's share from the United States.

There is therefore nothing fortuitous in the fact that in moments which are difficult for the American aggressors Acheson and his friends hasten to avail themselves of the services of this Geneva "association" in order to wipe out the traces of their crime with its aid.

The American billionaires, in contributing money to the "International" Committee as "charitable deeds," knew that they were contributing to an enterprise which has a good record and great experience in the dirty business of playing accomplice to aggressors, covering up war crimes and deceiving public opinion. This is convincingly shown by the entire activity of the so-called "International" Committee of the Red Cross during the second world war.

Today the whole world knows that the ruling circles of the U.S.A. and Britain attempted to make a deal with Hitler against the U.S.S.R. not only at the time of Munich but even after the beginning of the second world war. In this dirty business go-betweens were required, willing agents, whom the Hitlerites, on the one hand, and the representatives of the Anglo-American imperialists on the other, found in the so-called "International" Committee of the Red Cross.

A particularly active role in organizing talks between the American-British imperialists and the Hitlerites was played

by the prominent member of the "International" Committee, the above-mentioned Karl Jakob Burckhardt. M. Mourain's book "Peace Attempts During the Second World War," published in 1949 in Paris, exposes the shameful rôle of this Burckhardt, who as early as autumn of 1940 was a go-between for the Hitlerites and the representatives of the British government.

These attempts to make a deal, as is well known, were a failure. But they were renewed in 1942, i.e., in the very year when the Western allies of the U.S.S.R. had pledged themselves to open a second front. The new attempts were again made through the mediation of Burckhardt who made every effort to organize a meeting between the British Consul-General in Zurich and the Hitlerite Fetzer, who was at that time the representative of the German navy in the Transcontinental Oil Co.

The "International" Committee showed itself to be the true servant of the aggressor also in the fulfillment of its straightforward so-called humanitarian functions.

The whole world knows that the Hitlerites wiped out hundreds of thousands of prisoners of war who died from torture and intentional infection with diseases in the carrying out of biological experiments. But the "International" Committee "failed to notice" this, although during the war representatives of the committee, by their own admissions, inspected these Hitlerite prisoner-of-war camps thousands of times.

This—pardon the expression—"International" Committee displayed a particular and, of course, not fortuitous blindness in the matter of the mass annihilation by the Hitlerites of Slavic prisoners of war and, in the first place, of Russian prisoners of war. The depths to which the officials of this committee and the committee itself sank can be judged, for instance, by the report of a representative of the committee, a certain Dr. Marti, who at the end of 1941 visited the Hitlerite camps for prisoners of war. In this report Marti considered it fitting to note that "the camp theater has been fundamentally improved" and that "the motion picture theater is operating more regularly." But he said not a word about those monstrous crimes the victims of which were Soviet prisoners of war held in these Hitlerite death camps.

The terrible, inhuman treatment of Soviet prisoners of war in Hitlerite camps was well known to the "International" Committee, the representatives of which were eyewitnesses of the crimes perpetrated in these camps. This can be seen, for instance, from the memoirs of Marcel Junod, published in 1947. Junod visited Hitlerite prisoner-of-war camps as a delegate of this committee. Describing on the basis of personal observation two camps situated side by side—a camp for British officers and a camp for Soviet prisoners of war—Junod stressed that in the British camp the food was adequate and life was peaceful while in the camp for Soviet prisoners of war there were long rows of bent, exhausted, weary people clothed in rags, with pieces of wood on their feet instead of shoes. They are unable, Junod writes, to walk, they stagger and fall, and the guards beat them with lashes.

And all these shameful crimes the "International" Committee tried to cover up and conceal with its name. It uttered not a single word to condemn the monstrous crimes of the Hitlerites in the death camps at Majdanek, Oswiecim, Buchenwald.

The American aggressors, having started a predatory war against the Korean people, were not long in making use of the "experience" of the "International" Committee as an accomplice of aggression and a concealer of war crimes. In Tokyo the committee's chief representative with the American command was Otto Lechner, a specialist on "favorable reports" on the state of affairs in the Hitlerite concentration camps. In South Korea a certain Bieri was representative of the so-called "International" Committee. The "speciality" of Bieri and his assistants is their ability not to notice what is going on in the prisoner-of-war camps and prisons of South Korea. Nevertheless, even the American bourgeois press cannot conceal the horrifying conditions under which the prisoners of war and civilians who have fallen into the clutches of the American authorities in South Korea are forced to live.

Thus, for instance, the New York Herald Tribune reported in September, 1951, that in the so-called refugee camp near Seoul 90% of the inmates were starving and that the same state of affairs existed in 11 other camps in the Seoul area. It was impossible also to conceal from public opinion the bloody act committed by the American butchers Feb. 19, 1952, in a camp for interned Korean civilians on the island of Koje, when the American guards killed and wounded more than 200 Korean internees. It would be possible to continue the list of similar and still more terrible acts. However, the representatives of the "International" Committee of the Red Cross who, according to their own statements, have free access to the camps and places of confinement in South Korea, have said not a word about the atrocities of the American interventionists.

The vile fawning of the "International" Committee of the Red Cross on the American aggressors was revealed in all its sordid essence, when the Commission of the Women's International Democratic Federation, investigating the crimes perpetrated by the American and Syngman Rheeite forces in Korea, sent its report to the committee accusing the American forces of a number of crimes. The committee immediately forgot its loudmouthed statements about the "humanity" of its mission and hastened to declare that it does not have the authority to investigate violations of international law. The committee even referred to a special decision taken by it in 1939.

But for some reason or another the committee forgot about this rule when Acheson, having got himself into a difficult position, demanded that the committee should carry out an investigation in connection with the accusations made that the United States was waging germ warfare. On this occasion the committee expressed its complete willingness to carry out the "investigation" to suit its American masters.

In the light of all these facts it must be clear that the "International" Committee of the Red Cross is not in reality by any means an international organization and that it does not enjoy the confidence of democratic circles and honest people in general, that it is an obedient instrument in the hands of the U.S. State Department, ready at the order of its masters to carry out any assignment and to cover up any, even the most terrible, crime.

It is this that Acheson and his friends are counting on in their attempt to set the "International" Committee of the Red Cross to work to deceive public opinion and to cover up with the "authority" of the Red Cross the crimes which are being perpetrated in Korea and in China by the American interventionists. It is impossible, however, to have any doubts that these attempts are doomed to failure and that the organizers and inspirers of the use of the shameful bacteriological weapons will not succeed in wiping out the traces of their monstrous crimes, whatever cunning devices they may try.

WESTERN EUROPE

Spain

International Review: THE RACE IS ON. (By M. Marinin. Pravda, April 29, p. 4. Complete text:) The entry of Turkey and Greece into the Atlantic alliance, as one should have expected, brought about a sharp intensification in the struggle between the U.S.A. and Britain for the dominating positions in the Mediterranean region, and in the Near and Middle East.

Three "objects" are the focus of the struggle. First, the Iberian Peninsula, second North Africa, and, third, the countries of the Arab world. It is typical that the basic striking force of the U.S. advance on all three "objects" is Franco Spain.

The ruling circles of the U.S.A. began to count on Spain some time ago, soon after the end of the second world war. Franco has been allotted a special role in Washington's aggressive strategy.

Franco's recent meeting with the Portuguese Prime Minister, Salazar was, according to official reports, devoted to the question of utilizing the "strategic unity" of the Pyrenean peninsula "within the general framework of Western defense." Franco's meeting with Salazar was preceded by the military agreement between the U.S.A. and Spain, as a result of which the American military obtained the use of Spanish ports and airbases. It is obvious that Franco's aim at the negotiations with Salazar was to extend this agreement to the "whole area of strategic unity," thus threatening Britain's long sway in Portugal.

The Washington-Madrid bloc is intensifying its activity in

North Africa. Methodical preparation is going on here for large-scale actions to squeeze France out and to strengthen American-Spanish positions in French Morocco.

A special mission headed by Franco's Minister of Foreign Affairs Artajo recently left Madrid for the Near East with a great deal of publicity. The aim of this mission was the clearer because it arrived at its destination soon after Pakistan Minister of Foreign Affairs Zafrullah Khan left. His journey is regarded in informed circles, in the words of the newspaper Avanti, "as an important element in the diplomatic game London is playing with Pakistan as an intermediary." London has not abandoned its attempt to set up under its aegis a bloc comprising Turkey, Iraq and Jordan, which would be the base for expansion of British influence in the Moslem world.

Artajo's "mission" is also intended to attract the countries of the Arab East into an aggressive bloc—but under the control of the U.S.A. "It must be admitted that it is strange," stated Radio Madrid recently, "that neither Spain nor the Arab countries have yet joined the North Atlantic alliance although they control the entrance to the Mediterranean. Spain is being assigned the task of attracting Arab countries into the defense community (!) of the Western world."

One good turn deserves another. As a reward for Franco's "efforts" Vice-President of the United States Barkley stated that the U.S.A. insists on the admission of Franco Spain to the United Nations Organization.

Artajo's mission had no sooner arrived in the Middle East than, according to a France Presse report, two high officials of the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the director-general of the political department and the head of the economic department, set forth in "ultra secrecy" for Lebanon. "The Italian government," the same news service continues, "would undoubtedly like to know the real purpose of Artajo's mission."

Such is the "Near Eastern idyll" of the American-British bloc.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Latin America

SWAY OF U.S. IMPERIALISTS IN LATIN AMERICA. (By V. Borovsky. Pravda, April 25, p. 3. 1700 words. Condensed text:) The American imperialists assign an important role to Latin America in their aggressive plans. Relying on cooperation with Latin America merchants and landlords, the monopolies of the U.S.A. are pumping strategic raw materials out of Latin America, and are entangling Latin America in their system of military bases.

It is well known that soon after the end of the second world war the American imperialists organized a military and political bloc of the U.S.A. and the Latin American countries, imposing on the latter a number of "collective" military obligations. However, at the beginning of 1952 Acheson's department announced the beginning of new negotiations with a number of Latin American countries—this time negotiations to conclude bilateral military agreements.

What then forced the American government to turn to bilateral negotiations with Latin American countries?

It is not difficult to understand the reason for this if one takes into account the fact that the resistance of the people to American dictates is growing considerably in Latin American countries.

The collapse of calculations by Truman's government concerning the Pan-American bloc has received an especially striking expression in the inability of this bloc to provide cannon fodder for the American adventure in Korea. The attempts of certain Latin American rulers to send troops to Korea have provoked such a storm of popular indignation that these rulers have decided not to play with fire. Only Gomez, the henchman of Wall Street in Colombia, has sent Ridgway a battalion of soldiers. But it is in this country that the flame of partisan warfare is flaring up, and before the departure for Korea a part of the battalion went over to the partisans with its arms.

By their unceremonious acts, by their gross political and economic expansion in Latin America, the American usurpers have caused millions of Latin Americans to hate them as their enslavers, as their enemies. The growth of anti-imperialist sentiment is now a typical phenomenon in Latin America.

The American policy of stifling national industry in these countries and imposing colonial economic systems dependent upon U.S. imperialists is provoking wide dissatisfaction.

The economic situation in Latin America is deteriorating sharply as the result of the domineering by American monopolies. American competition is strangling the production of meat and wheat in Argentina and the light industry of Brazil, Cuba and other countries. Unemployment is increasing everywhere, and the cost of living rises constantly. Starvation is raging in many countries. Under the cover of talk about "defense," Truman's government attempts to provide U.S. monopolies with the most favorable conditions for robbing the people of Latin America.

According to an estimate of the U.N. Economic Commission for Latin America, American monopolies received in 1951 alone more than $700,000,000 in profits from direct capital investments. If one also takes into account revenue from the exchange of goods (in 1928 one Ford automobile was exchanged for 20 sacks of Brazilian coffee, but in 1949 it was exchanged for 200!), interest from loans, etc., then it turns out that the profits of U.S. monopolists in Latin America exceed $2,500,000,000 annually!

The slightest resistance of the working people to the monstrous exploitation is cruelly suppressed. ...

The American invaders are gazing with particular desire on Brazil, the largest Latin American country, whose territory exceeds that of the United States and whose population totals 53,000,000 persons. American newspapers and magazines are devoting scores of articles to Brazil, relishing the profits which can be supplied by plundering the natural resources and enslaving the people of this country. The U.S.A. lords it over Brazil, turning the country into their springboard, which plays the role in American plans not only of an important base to ensure supremacy in South America but also as a jumping-off place for seizure of the African continent.

But this is not enough for the American aggressors. Recently they concluded a bilateral military agreement with the Brazilian government, from which one can surmise what the U.S.A. seeks from other Latin American countries as well. The agreement not only ensures U.S. monopolies control over the Brazilian economy and trade and the continued construction of American military bases on Brazilian territory, but also stipulates that Brazilian soldiers shall be supplied to the United States to carry out the aggressive designs of the American imperialists. To force the governments of Latin American countries by hook or by crook to supply cannon fodder for American military adventures—that is the chief aim of U.S. ruling circles, which are imposing bilateral military agreements on Latin American countries.

The signing of this agreement by the Vargas government has provoked an outburst of indignation in Brazil. The agreement is opposed by wide masses of the people, by prominent public figures in the country, and by a number of Senators and members of the Chamber of Deputies. The agreement has provoked such strong dissatisfaction in the Brazilian Army that, on orders from Washington, the Brazilian Defense Secretary has been removed and numerous arrests have been made among officers and soldiers.

U.S. attempts to impose a similar dictate on Mexico have brought a still more serious rebuff. Nationwide resistance has made it impossible for the Mexican government to put its signature to a similar act, which was to turn the Mexicans into mercenaries for their worst enemies—the U.S. imperialists, who in the past have seized one-half of the territory in their native land and for many years have robbed Mexico and interfered in its affairs.

In addition to Brazil, the U.S. government has also imposed bilateral military agreements on Chile, Ecuador, Peru, Cuba and Colombia. ...

From recent events in Bolivia one can judge how serious is the character which the movement for the nationalization of natural resources is acquiring in the Latin American countries. Last year U.S. imperialists organized a military coup d'état here with the intent of pushing aside the President, who had promised to nationalize the tin mines, the basic wealth of the country. However, the military junta which seized power was not able, in spite of the regime of bloody terror which it introduced, to

(Continued on Page 31)

Lenin Days

82nd ANNIVERSARY OF V. I. LENIN'S BIRTH. (Pravda, April 23, p. 2. 400 words. Condensed text:) Yesterday the working people of our country extensively marked the 82nd anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin, one of the supreme geniuses of mankind and the founder of the Bolshevist party and the Soviet state.

To celebrate the occasion numerous reports, lectures and discussions were held in enterprises, institutions, educational establishments and workers' clubs in Moscow. ...

The motion picture theaters of the capital yesterday showed "Lenin in 1918," "Lenin in October," "The Oath" and "The Man With a Gun." ...

At Azerbaidzhan oil enterprises and in factories and collective farms agitators and propagandists held discussions and made reports on the life and revolutionary activity of V. I. Lenin. ...

Lectures, reports, discussions and exhibits devoted to the anniversary have been organized in enterprises and institutions of Riga, Tashkent, Alma-Ata, Frunze and other cities.

Communist Party

AGAINST BUREAUCRATIC METHODS OF LEADERSHIP. (By V. Yakhnevich and V. Malakhov, Staff Correspondents for Kuibyshev Province. Pravda, April 24, p. 2. 1000 words. Summary:) Not a day passes without the political department of the V. V. Kuibyshev Railroad phoning to the Syzran Division and asking how many freight cars have been loaded and unloaded and how many trains dispatched. Frequently the department receives discouraging replies.

What is the reason for the serious shortcomings in the work of the Syzran Division? In order to answer this question it is necessary to study the way the political department and railroad administration guide their divisions.

In the second half of November, 1951, the railroad's political department heard a report by Comrade Astafyev, director of the Syzran Division's political department. It developed that this department had poor ties with the primary Party units and ignored flagrant violations of labor discipline in transport work. Considerable time has elapsed since the report but no essential changes have been made in the department's work.

Hundreds of Communists work in the locomotive and car shops, in the station houses, etc., and enterprises of the division have 86 primary Party units, but the division's political department and its director, Comrade Astafyev, prefer the bureaucratic approach to relying on the Party members.

The officials of the Syzran Locomotive Shops have become accustomed to violations of labor discipline. Reprimands have been meted out to many engineers and their helpers; a number of these—including, unfortunately, Communists and members of the Young Communist League—have received two, three and even four. The Party organization shows no concern about this and it has not been brought up at sessions of the Party bureau or at Party meetings.

The heads of the Syzran Division's political department also take a sidelines attitude toward strengthening discipline. Agitation work at the way stations of Naleika, Kuznetsk, Vozrozhdeniye and others boils down largely to newspaper readings; hardly any talks or lectures are offered.

The Party organizations of the Syzran Junction get no help from the political department, and when the department's instructors do visit the Party organizations they do no more than compile reports. Political department director Comrade Astafyev and his assistant, Comrade Yegorov, rarely put in an appearance at the Party organizations. The division's political department did not hear a single report by a Party organization secretary in 1951.

The absence of constant contact between the political department and Communists means that its officials are merely trailing along behind. Many of the workers in enterprises of the Syzran Division are production innovators, but their experience is not always disseminated. Nor do innovators in the railroad administration itself receive due support.

The heads of the political department and railroad administration have too formalist an approach to the organization of socialist competition. A special so-called "competition group" has been formed in the administration solely to fill in all sorts of forms, prepare material for reports, etc.

Criticism and self-criticism are an important means of strengthening discipline. The Party aktiv meets regularly on the V. V. Kuibyshev Railroad, but it usually discusses economic matters. These meetings are often poorly conducted, and all that happens at them is that business management officials present mutual claims against one another's departments. If managers are criticized, it is usually with the reservation: "Permit me to criticize," "along the line of criticism I must state," etc.

The political department and railroad administration do not heed Communists and non-Party members. In one instance Comrade Andreyev, an expediter in the workers' supply division, joined with a group of workers in municipal enterprises to complain to Comrade Beshchev, Minister of Railroads, and Comrade Puzanov, Secretary of the Kuibyshev Province Party Committee, about red tape in the freight office of Kuibyshev Station. The ministry forwarded this complaint to the railroad administration, and when Comrade Osvyatninsky, assistant director of the railroad, found that one of his subordinates had signed his name to the letter he issued a special order stating that Comrade Andreyev had "chosen the wrong way of combating shortcomings in the freight office" and ordering an "investigation of the reasons which led Comrade Andreyev to complain to the ministry and province Party committee" and the adoption of measures "to prevent similar occurrences in the future."

The serious shortcomings in Party political work on the V. V. Kuibyshev Railroad are due to a considerable extent to the fact that the political administration of the Ministry of Railroads sometimes judges the work of political departments and organizations solely on the basis of written reports, that it often supplants live contact with the divisions' political departments with short field trips by officials of the administration and superficial study of the local situation.

The V. V. Kuibyshev Railroad continues to lag in a number of important ways. Solution of the tasks confronting the railwaymen depends on considerable improvement in Party political work, but neither the railroad's political division nor the political administration of the Ministry of Railroads has yet taken the necessary steps to eliminate the serious shortcomings in Party organizational and political work on the railroad.

Letter to the Editor: PETTY SUPERVISION INSTEAD OF GENUINE LEADERSHIP. (By Ye. Zimina, Secretary of Shakhtinsky Borough Party Committee, Karaganda. Pravda, April 25, p. 2. 900 words. Summary:) Karaganda, Kazakhstan's major industrial center, grows and expands year after year. The city now has five administrative boroughs, each of which has dozens of industrial enterprises and cultural-enlightenment institutions. Shakhtinsky Borough, for example, includes 16 mines and 24 other large industrial enterprises and construction projects. Thousands of workers and employees and more than 2000 members of the intelligentsia work there.

All this increases the demands made on the work of the borough Party organizations, which in turn means increased demands on the city Party committee. There are very great shortcomings in the guidance provided by the Karaganda City Party Committee, however. Here are some examples:

Last year Karaganda was faced with the question of increasing labor productivity, of improving the organization of production and of utilizing mechanical equipment in the mines. Guided by a province Party committee resolution, the city committee worked out measures which had the effect of throttling the initiative of the borough committees. The measures worked out by the city committee called for holding staff conferences, Party and workers' meetings and conferences of

Party group organizers, mining foremen, production leaders, etc., etc. The city committee's instructions called for measures to be worked out by the borough committees as well, but they had no alternative but to copy the resolution of the city committee bureau.

Another instance: Striving for closer ties with the primary Party units, the city Party committee organized citywide seminars for primary unit secretaries last year. Such seminars are also offered by the borough committees. There is no real difference between these seminars, and one wonders why it is necessary to hold both types at the same time. It would make more sense to offer citywide seminars for such groups of the Party aktiv as the secretaries of school Party organizations, because there are few in any given borough, and to offer borough seminars for the secretaries of the Party organizations at enterprises, leaving the city committee to provide qualified lecturers for these seminars.

The city committee indulges in petty supervision of the borough committees, as can be seen from the following instance: Our borough has two medical institutions with many employees. Each institution had two Party members listed as members of the Party organizations at adjacent mines. The mine Party organizations paid no attention to the work of the medical institutions, where for a long time no political work was done. In order to improve political education among medical personnel the borough Party committee decided to form a primary Party unit in the borough public health department, but when the city committee heard about this it asked to have a written report on the matter so that it could pass on it.

Sometimes it is necessary to intervene in the affairs of the Party organization of a given mine or enterprise, but the city committee hinders the borough committee from acting promptly in such cases. At first it makes preparations to handle these matters itself, but then it puts them off and turns them over to the borough committee.

Sometimes the reverse happens: the city committee stops with halfway measures when it should intervene. In September, 1951, the city Party committee heard a report by Comrade Latypov, director of a construction trust in our borough, and discussion of the report revealed many shortcomings which were delaying fulfillment of the production plan. Elimination of these shortcomings depended first of all on solving the power supply problem, but this was not done and the trust continues to do unsatisfactory work.

Last year the city committee made a number of so-called complex checkups on the work of the primary Party units. This measure has value in that it enables the Party committee to make a careful and comprehensive study of the life of the Party organization and to reveal the reasons for shortcomings in its work. However, the city committee's brigade limited itself to superficial observation, which did not give the city committee bureau insight into the work of the Party organizations.

It must be said that the city committee has sometimes sought to coordinate its measures with those of the borough Party committees, but it has not done enough of this, with the result that duplication still exists.

The Karaganda City Party Committee must improve its guidance of the borough Party committees. Prompt and concrete assistance to the lower-echelon Party organizations and comprehensive development of their initiative in solving local problems can raise Party organizational and political work in the city to a new, higher level.

(Editorial)—DO NOT REST CONTENT WITH ACHIEVEMENTS, SEEK NEW SUCCESSES. (Pravda, April 25, p. 1. 1200 words. Summary:) The Party teaches all workers to appraise successes correctly and without exaggeration and at the same time to take note of shortcomings and assess them objectively in the spirit of Bolshevist criticism and self-criticism.

It must, however, be admitted that some of our officials lack Bolshevist modesty and do not always take note of errors and shortcomings in time. As a checkup showed, the Krasnoyarsk Territory Party and Soviet Executive Committees are exercising poor control over agriculture and not directing the activity of Party, Soviet and agricultural organizations toward a solution of the principal agricultural tasks. The territory makes poor use of natural conditions favorable to the comprehensive development of agriculture, and of the material and technical resources of collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations. The situation in the territory with regard to industry and transport is no better, and the territory committee also directs ideological work in an unsatisfactory manner and neglects training of cadres.

Another checkup disclosed serious errors and shortcomings in the Ulyanovsk Province Party Committee's direction of Party organizational work and economic and cultural construction. The committee often works in a purely formal manner, and lack of criticism and self-criticism has created an atmosphere of complacency and smugness in the Party organization.

The truly Bolshevist official is not carried away by past successes but strives for new achievements. It is the duty of local Party organizations to educate cadres constantly in the spirit of Bolshevist strictness toward themselves and to point out in time the errors and shortcomings of officials.

State and Law

SESSION OF MOSCOW CITY SOVIET. (Pravda, April 27, p. 1. 300 words. Condensed text:) The fifth session of the Moscow City Soviet has approved the city of Moscow's 1952 budget and the report on fulfillment of the 1951 budget. Deputy V. Ye. Mikheyev, Director of the Moscow City Finance Administration, who made the report on this question, and those who spoke in the discussion, observed with satisfaction that the new budget ensures the further development of the municipal economy and an improvement in cultural and welfare services to the working people.

It is planned to extend housing, school and welfare construction considerably. This year the construction organizations of the Moscow City Soviet are to bring into use many houses, schools, hospitals, nurseries and kindergartens.

Deputy M. A. Yasnov, Chairman of the Moscow City Soviet Executive Committee, reported in the course of discussion... that the executive committee has framed a number of measures to improve the quality of housing construction and has intensified control over it. Steps are also being taken to expand the trade network, especially in areas of new housing construction. This year 100 new stores will be opened in newly constructed apartment houses, including 37 food stores, 20 manufactured goods stores, seven vegetable stores, three bookstores and three stationery stores. ...

The session also considered organizational matters.

Those participating adopted with immense enthusiasm a message of greeting to Comrade J. V. Stalin.

Follow-up on an Izvestia Report: 'WHAT WE EXPECT OF PROVINCE SOVIET EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.' * (Izvestia, April 26, p. 3. Complete text:) The Voronezh Province Soviet Executive Committee has discussed the article published under the above heading in Izvestia and has acknowledged the criticism of its work as correct. Measures have been outlined for improving the professional qualifications of the chairmen of executive committees of district, city and village Soviets and it has been decided to hold regular ten-day seminars for the officials of the local Soviet executive committees in the province.

The organizational instruction department has been advised to make a thorough study of and to disseminate on a broad scale the experience of leading Soviets and to give them more assistance in planning work and in holding meetings. It has been recommended to the executive committees of the district and city Soviets that they equip and open Deputies' rooms.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'PENDULUM.' † (Pravda, April 27, p. 2. Complete text:) A. Yerokhin's feuilleton (Pravda, March 26) reported on abuses committed by Manager Shatskes of the Gorky Province branch of the State

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 2, p. 32.
† Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 13, p. 30.

Statistical Publishing House and about the fact that he had been shielded by Babichev, director of the publishing house.

The collegium of the U.S.S.R. Central Statistical Administration has discussed the feuilleton and has found that the charges made are fully substantiated.

Shatskes has been dismissed and a Central Statistical Administration inspector is checking papers on the economic activities of the Gorky branch. Babichev has been severely reprimanded and a special commission has been formed to check all work by the State Statistical Publishing House.

National Economy

RESULTS OF FULFILLMENT OF STATE PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF RUSSIAN REPUBLIC NATIONAL ECONOMY FOR FIRST QUARTER OF 1952.—Report of Russian Republic Statistical Administration. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 26, p. 2. Complete text:) The development of Russian Republic and local industry, agriculture and trade in the first quarter of 1952 is indicated by the following data:

1. The quarter's plan for gross output by republic and local industry of the Russian Republic was fulfilled 100.2%. Gross industrial output plans were fulfilled in the following percentages by individual ministries and departments of the Russian Republic:

Ministry	Percentage of Plan Fulfillment
Local Industry	103
Building Materials Industry	108
Lumber Industry	79
Local Fuel Industry	94
Light Industry	100
Food Industry	99
Meat and Dairy Industry	110
Fishing Industry	112
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Highway Transport	101
Industrial Enterprises of the U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Printing, Publishing and Bookselling Administration	104
Industrial Enterprises of the Ministry of Public Health	103
Council of Producers' Cooperatives	104
Council of Lumbering Cooperatives	99.6
All-Russian Union of Invalids' Cooperatives	105

Gross production of republic and local industry in the Russian Republic in the first quarter of 1952 was 14% higher than in the first quarter of 1951.

Labor productivity of workers in republic and local industry in the first quarter of 1952 was 11% higher than in the first quarter of 1951.

2. Collective and state farms and Machine and Tractor Stations of the Russian Republic are starting spring field work this year better prepared and equipped than in previous years.

During the past winter more than 300,000 tractor drivers and tractor brigade leaders have been trained and given refresher training in mechanization schools and courses at M.T.S. and state farms. About 1,300,000 collective and state farmers studied in agro-zootechnical courses in the 1951-1952 study year.

Spring sowing is progressing successfully in the southern regions of the Russian Republic, and manuring and spring harrowing of winter crops and perennial grasses is going well.

In the first quarter of 1952 the numbers of communal livestock in collective and state farms continued to increase. On April 1, 1952, the collective farm head of livestock had increased by the following percentages in comparison with April 1, 1951: cattle 10% (including cows 10%), pigs 26%, sheep and goats 20%, horses 10% and poultry 39%.

Numbers of livestock in state farms of the Russian Republic Ministry of State Farms increased as follows during the same period: cattle 12% (including cows 14%), pigs 13%, sheep and goats 22%, horses 13% and poultry 33%.

3. In the first quarter of 1952 Soviet trade continued to expand. The retail trade plan for the quarter was overfulfilled, and 11% more goods (in comparable prices) were sold to the population in the state and cooperative trade system than in the first quarter of 1951. There was a considerable increase in the sale of butter and other fats, fish products, eggs, milk and dairy products, cheese, sugar, confectionery, silk fabrics, knitwear, leather footwear, bicycles, sewing machines, radios, cameras, clocks and watches and phonographs.

In the first quarter of 1952 sale of many agricultural products in collective farm markets—especially flour, cereals, poultry, eggs, fruit and honey—increased in comparison with the first quarter of 1951.

UKRAINE REPUBLIC NATIONAL ECONOMY IN FIRST QUARTER. (Pravda, April 27, p. 2. Complete text:) Kiev (Tass)—The Ukraine Republic Statistical Administration has published the results of fulfillment of the state plan for development of the economy of the Ukraine Republic for the first quarter of 1952. The quarter's gross industrial output plan was fulfilled 102% and output increased 19% over the same period of 1951.

The plan as a whole was overfulfilled by enterprises of the Ministries of Ferrous Metallurgy, the Oil Industry, the Chemical Industry, the Electrical Equipment Industry, the Automobile and Tractor Industry, the Communications Equipment Industry, the Machine and Instrument Construction Industry, the Construction and Road-Building Machinery Industry, Light Industry, the Fishing Industry, the Food Industry, etc.

State and collective farms and Machine and Tractor Stations of the Ukraine carried out much work in the first quarter of 1952 in preparing seed for spring sowing and repairing tractors and other agricultural machines, and started spring sowing better prepared and technically better equipped than in 1951. Spring field work has progressed in all areas of the republic.

Collective and state farms of the Ukraine have obtained a further increase in the numbers of their communally owned livestock. On April 1, 1952, the collective farm head had increased by the following percentages in comparison with April 1, 1951: cattle 18% (including cows 33%), pigs 17%, sheep and goats 34% and horses 8%.

(Editorial)—**NATIONWIDE SOCIALIST COMPETITION.** (Pravda, April 29, p. 1. 1400 words. Excerpts:) ... The characteristic feature of competition at the present stage is that participants in it are no longer satisfied with quantitative results but are striving to improve the qualitative indices of the work of enterprises in every way. ...

The faults in the organization of competition have manifested themselves particularly in the wrong practice of handing over state and collective farm property to individual workers, collective farmers and workers' collectives for so-called socialist maintenance. This has been done on a large scale under the guise of a new form of competition.

Such a practice supplants the creative initiative of the masses with a made-to-order scheme that diverts the working people's attention from the real tasks of socialist competition for fulfillment and overfulfillment of production plans and improvement of qualitative work indices. This artificially imposed innovation relieves heads of enterprise, shop sections and collective farms and other officials of legally established responsibility for the condition of the state and collective farm property entrusted to them, and in practice leads to abolition of personal responsibility, violation of the technical rules governing operation of equipment and machinery and a waste of time and resources in maintaining all kinds of bureaucratic records formalizing the handing over of property for socialist maintenance. All this is harmful to the interests of the state and the collective farms.

It is the task of Party and economic officials to eliminate entirely the faults in the organization of competition and to raise supervision of it to a still higher level. ...

Review of Letters to the Editor: **FOR FASTER AND BETTER PLANNING.** (Izvestia, April 23, p. 3. 1200 words. Summary:) Vast construction work is in progress in our country, state capital investments in 1951 exceeding the 1940 volume by more than 150%. Many organizations are busy planning the new installations.

However, there are still many shortcomings in the work of drawing up and approving plans and estimates, as can be seen from letters to Izvestia's editors.

Engineer L. Sintsov of Brest writes that delays in drawing up plans disrupt construction and hold up financing, that plans for such small projects as housing, schools and hospitals sometimes take more than six months to obtain, though they could be completed in 15 to 20 days. Engineer Sintsov recommends the institution of planning schedules in order to speed work and improve quality. In addition to the basic work involved, such schedules should regulate parallel work, i.e., work which can be done at the same time. Such schedules would discipline the labor of planning personnel, increase their responsibility and make their work more accurate and integrated.

Engineer D. Rymar of the Russian Producers' Cooperative Planning Organization speaks of the inadmissibly long process of approving and clearing plans and estimates.

"At best," he writes, "the time required for drawing up and completing plans is as follows: technical research and analysis—one and one-half months, formulation of the plan assignment—one month, clearing of the assignment with the State Sanitation Administration, fire department, architect, etc.—one and one-half months, analysis and approval—two months, providing working drawings—two months, clearing working drawings with local organizations—one and one-half months, and final approval—two months: 11 1/2 months in all. Isn't this rather long?"

The writer of the letter points out that the clearing and approval of plans and estimates take up 60% of all the time spent in starting a project. Frequently construction projects are approved in November, but plans arrive in October of the following year, with the result that construction work has to be begun under autumn and winter conditions.

Local organizations do not always take account of construction deadlines in checking plans. Engineer Rymar's letter cites instances in which plans and estimates submitted to local organizations have been held up unduly long. Plans for a metal finishing plant in the city of Bor were held up for two and one-half months by various institutions in Gorky Province, while plans for a glass factory in Irkutsk Province were held up for three and one-half months.

"Sometimes matters take a ridiculous turn," writes Comrade Rymar. "In studying the plans for a bed factory for the Red Dawn artel one of the local organizations in Stalingrad set very high architectural requirements, but when the authors of the plan had met these requirements and had submitted the plan to the next organization they were told that what they had submitted looked more like a symphony hall than a bed factory."

Comrade Rymar recommends that the number of organizations approving plans be reduced and that plans and working drawings be cleared and approved at the same time.

"If, in addition, the period for clearing were reduced to eight or ten days," he writes, "it would be possible to begin construction in three months' time. At worst, specifications may be changed under an arrangement whereby working drawings will be supplied later by an agreed deadline.

Long periods for compiling and approval of plans are not all that prevent normal supplying of construction jobs with plans and estimates. Some organizations and individuals are not sufficiently responsible in their approach to their work. We have before us a letter from Engineer V. Kabanov of the Ministry of Railroads' Chief Passenger Administration, in which he stresses the fact that in planning railroad stations some planning workers fail to take local conditions and the special function of stations into account. The person who plans a railroad station cannot be carried away by the architectural aspects of the building alone.

"Last year," writes Comrade Kabanov, "the Leningrad Planning Office submitted to the Ministry of Railroads a plan for reconstruction of Leningrad's Finland Station. Examination of this plan showed that its authors, Comrades Baranov and Lukin, had placed the restaurant on the second floor, without access to the platforms. The plan had to be returned for revision. In drawing up plans for a station at the resort town of Mineralniye Vody Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture N. Kolli and Architect A. Pasternak likewise failed to provide access from the restaurant to the trains and planned it entirely without windows. The building itself reminds one of a department store encased in a forest of columns (130 in all). The central part of the station is eight meters high, of which four meters are covered by a clock. The clock is so large it crowds down the entire building."

The architecture office headed by Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Architecture K. Alabyan (Moscow Planning Office) has been planning a station for Voronezh for three years now. Several plans have been submitted to date, but not one of them can be considered satisfactory. Now, because plans have not been forthcoming, even foundation work on the Voronezh station has been stopped.

Comrade Kabanov cites many examples of plans sent back for revision, including plans for the main station of the Stalin Railroad in Zaporozhye, whose designers, Comrades Skarzhinsky and Khacheturov, "created" it while sitting in Moscow. Naturally the plan had many shortcomings.

Faster and better planning is the main demand made of Soviet engineers and architects.

Industry

(Feuilleton)—A CASE OF PIPE. (By M. Burenkov and V. Rostovshchikov. Pravda, April 25, p. 3. Complete text:) Principal characters: (1) A. P. Bondarenko, Director of the Ministry of the Coal Industry's Chief Building Materials Administration; (2) I. V. Limarev, Manager of the Voroshilovgrad Building Materials Trust.

Scene I: Voroshilovgrad. The May Day Reinforced Concrete Plant. A guest from Moscow, Director A. P. Bondarenko of the Ministry of the Coal Industry's Chief Building Materials Administration, is touring the shops, accompanied by the hospitable officials of the enterprise. He is walking with the manager of the plant, who is talking not without enthusiasm about production innovators and their achievements. Bondarenko is excited. It is evident that he is striving to get something essential from the story.

Plant manager: Reinforced concrete sewer pipe, for example—developed by our inventors and rationalizers. They have worked out a new method of producing pipe, as a result of which we've saved the state thousands of rubles. Here, have a look at some of it!

Bondarenko: Interesting pipe, at that! A very good idea! You say this was developed by your inventors and rationalizers? And have papers been taken out on it yet? No? Well—has a bonus been paid for the invention? No? You can't neglect such things, my friend! Show me the data on the way the pipe is produced. (Bondarenko is given several folders. He thumbs through them with interest). Is there a copy of these plans?

Plant manager: We have photographs of them.

Bondarenko: Let me have them. I'll arrange for a bonus on the basis of the plans. (He is given what he asks). No question about a bonus. (Curtain).

Scene II: Office of the manager of the May Day Plant.

Plant manager: We haven't received that bonus yet. (Secretary enters).

Secretary: An envelope from the inventions department of the Ministry of the Coal Industry.

Plant director (Joyously): At last! (Opens envelop and reads. Is bewildered). How's that? What does Bondarenko have to do with this? He has nothing to do with our invention! There must be some mistake! (Curtain).

Scene III: Office of the director of the Voroshilovgrad Building Materials Trust. Manager I. V. Limarev is seated at a desk. Opposite him stands the dispirited manager of the May Day Plant.

Limarev: Mmmmm, yes—This is how it happened. He took your plans for the technological process for manufacturing pipe and pretended it was his own invention. And as colleagues he mentioned a Prof. Mikhailov and individuals named Pichugin and Kirlan—And now the ministry's inventions department wants you to certify that your plant is actually manufacturing pipe by Bondarenko's method. And Bondarenko has statements

that the reinforced concrete pipe is being successfully used on construction jobs—

Plant manager: He's shameless!

Limarev: That's just what I'm telling you—such effrontery! I took note of Bondarenko's dishonest ways a long time ago but kept hoping that his conscience would tell him something—(Bangs the desk with his fist). We won't tolerate such things! I'll draw up an indictment! (The director thanks him and leaves the office. The telephone rings). Hello! Moscow? From the chief administration? Bondarenko? Hah-hah—Yes! Hello, Alexander Petrovich! I'm listening—You're listing me as one of the inventors of the new pipe-making process? Many, many thanks! You need documents? What kind? A certificate that the May Day Plant is producing pipe, by your method, so to speak? What? Excuse me. That is—I didn't mean to say—Naturally, if it's your chief administration it's your method too.—I'll write up the documents; no delay; I'll send them right out—I'll write that it's according to your method—A bonus for me? You're very generous. (Curtain).

Scene IV: Several months later. Voroshilovgrad Province Party Committee. Heavy Industry Department.

Department head: We called you over to find out what Bondarenko has to do with the new method for making reinforced pipe. Don't you think there's something crooked about it?

Limarev (Taken aback): I—How should I put it—(But he suddenly changes his tone). Obviously crooked—Bondarenko pulled a fast one. He expropriated an invention by engineers of the May Day Plant. I've drawn up a memorandum on the subject. (Reads). "Late last year I happened to find out that a brigade headed by Comrade Bondarenko allegedly drew up 13 pages of instructions for manufacturing reinforced concrete sewer pipe. I was asked to confirm that the trust had received the plans and was using them to manufacture pipe at the May Day Plant in Voroshilovgrad. I realized that there was something crooked about the pipe making at the May Day Plant and that Bondarenko and his group were responsible, that they wanted to obtain state funds without earning them—" (Curtain).

Scene V: Office of the director of the Voroshilovgrad Building Materials Trust.

Limarev (Musing): Who's going to win? I have to be careful not to be caught in a tight spot. But it wouldn't be bad to get that money. (Secretary enters).

Secretary: A person named Kirlan to see you.

Limarev: Show him in.

Kirlan: Bondarenko sends his regards.

Limarev: So you're from Alexander Petrovich!

Kirlan: He appreciates what you've done. You are already officially entered as one of the inventors of the new method for making reinforced concrete sewer pipe at the May Day Plant. You'll get your bonus soon. But we need one more document. I've brought a draft of it with me.

Limarev (Reads): "This document is to inform the Ministry of the Coal Industry that the plans drawn up by a group of inventors and entitled 'Technological Plans for Producing Reinforced Concrete Sewer Pipe' have been accepted and utilized to organize pipe production." (Throws up his hands). This is all mixed up.

Kirlan (Chuckles softly): It will be that much harder to figure out if anyone wants to do so. (Limarev copies the document and signs with a flourish. Kirlan takes the documents, bows and leaves. The telephone rings).

Limarev: Yes! From the chief administration? Hello, Alexander Petrovich! Yes, yes, your man was here—I signed the document—You've already figured out how much we'll make from our process? How much? Three million for the Donets Basin alone—Oh-ho! You need another document? On the savings our trust has made in producing our pipe? Send it by mail? I'll attend to it right away. Will we be getting the money soon? That means we'll be able to spend some time at a health resort! (Curtain).

FROM DONETS BASIN TO WARSAW. (Izvestia, April 26, p. 1. Complete text:) Stalino—The Yenakyevo Iron and Steel Mill has received an order for metal for the tall building of the Warsaw Palace of Culture and Science, which is being built with funds and materials from the Soviet Union.

Twenty tons of mine rails and 120 tons of reinforcing steel have already been sent to Warsaw for this purpose. In the second quarter of 1952 the rolled-metal workers must supply a further 200 tons of steel of various shapes for this construction project.

The Azov Steel Mill and the mills at Makeyevka, Kramatorsk and Konstantinovka have also received orders for metal for construction of the palace. The Kuibyshev Pipe and Rolled-Metal Works at Zhdanov will send 255 tons of pipe to Warsaw within the next few days.

The construction machinery plant at Slavyansk has started producing a number of powerful concrete mixers.

Competition for pre-schedule fulfillment of orders for the Warsaw construction project is developing among the working people of the Donets factories.

Follow-up on a Pravda Report: 'WHERE ARE CHILDREN'S TOYS?' * (Pravda, April 26, p. 3. Complete text:) Pravda published a letter to the editor under the above heading on March 12. The Russian Republic Ministry of Local Industry has discussed the letter in a session of the collegium and has acknowledged that it correctly points out shortcomings in the work of local industry enterprises producing toys and table games.

The ministry is taking a number of measures to improve the quality and expand the assortment of toys and table games.

In its decree of April 12, 1952, the Russian Republic Council of Ministers charged the ministry with organizing a table games division in the State Local Industry Publishing House to design games. This same decree gives the publishing house control over approving all table games manufactured by local industry enterprises.

Agriculture

On Economic Themes: IMPROVE USE OF TRACTORS. (By Stalin Prize Winner N. Zubarev, Chief Designer at Ordzhonikidze Tractor Plant, Kharkov, and N. Serikov, Factory Chief Technologist. Izvestia, April 23, p. 2. 1400 words. Condensed text:) ... Before the war, industry supplied agriculture largely with gasoline-driven wheeled tractors which consumed 315 to 325 grams of expensive fuel per hour for every horsepower produced. During the postwar five-year plan the tractor facilities of the Machine and Tractor Stations and state farms have been rapidly supplemented with diesel-power caterpillar machines which consume 210 to 220 grams of cheaper diesel fuel per hour for every horsepower.

The following figures are eloquent testimony to the speed with which agriculture has obtained more powerful and economical tractors: where the tractor capacity of the M.T.S. has increased 50% in comparison with 1940 and the number of powerful caterpillar tractors has increased almost 150%, the proportion of the more economical diesel tractors has increased seven times. Major qualitative changes have also taken place during these years in the type of state farm tractor equipment.

New, modern equipment requires a loving and attentive attitude and correct utilization. The Party and government have taken pains to train an army of highly qualified tractor drivers and agricultural mechanics, men able to make skillful use of the equipment entrusted to them. ... Nevertheless, highly productive machinery and equipment on many M.T.S. is not always used at full capacity. New machines sometimes get into the hands of inexperienced workers who take poor care of them, use them incorrectly and allow them to break down.

Specialists from our factory made a checkup of more than 200 M.T.S. in various provinces of the Russian Federation and the Ukraine and Moldavian Republics last year. An analysis of the work of tractor units on many M.T.S. enables us to point to basic shortcomings in the use of the splendid DT-54 tractor, for example.

Our specialists, visiting the Trudopolskaya and Lipetsk M.T.S.

* Current Digest of the Soviet Press, Vol. IV, No. 11, p. 39.

in Voronezh Province and a number of M.T.S. in Orel and Kursk Provinces, found that when the managers of these M.T.S. obtained new machines from the factory they put them right to heavy work without breaking them in for 60 hours. This is in violation of the tractor operating rules and results in early wearing out of equipment. Naturally many tractors on these M.T.S. go out of commission before they have worked the norms established.

Diesel tractors, and other machines too, incidentally, require special attention in fueling. Only clean, good-quality fuel can guarantee smooth operation of the motor. However, many M.T.S. have not established the basic requirements for storing fuel: tanks and containers are not hermetically sealed and are covered by planks or sheets of plywood, so that dirt and dust settle in them. Dirty equipment is used for fueling.

Instead of diesel oil a number of M.T.S. in Chernigov and Sumy Provinces use the first substitutes they happen to find. This causes the piston rings to collect carbon, the cylinder walls to corrode and ultimately makes the motor go out of commission at an early date.

Many tractor brigades mix gasoline and oil for starter motors right in the fields and not in the proper proportion but "by eye," according to the color of the mixture. This is the main reason for the corrosion and breakdown of the piston and connecting rod machinery of the starter motor.

Diesel tractor repair work is unsatisfactorily organized. Tens of thousands of DT-54 tractors have been working in the country's fields for three years now, but the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture has not yet worked out uniform methods for repairing parts and units on this tractor. The M.T.S. and repair shops still have no instructions for the DT-54 diesel, or even drawings of the various parts and units, so that repair crews have to work blind.

The M.T.S. and special repair enterprises of the U.S.S.R. Ministry of Agriculture lack proper control over the quality of work. Specialists from our factory found, for example, that the crankpins ground by the Pivny Interdistrict Major Repairs Shop in Orel Province and the Dmitriyev and Oboyan Shops in Kursk Province had different dimensions which were far from standard, and had quite oval shapes. This not only affects the work of the motor but also prevents the use of factory-made bushings as replacements and leads to breaking of the crankshaft. The tractor breakdowns which occur at many M.T.S. following repairs are very often the result of arbitrary replacement of diesel tractor parts with parts from old gasoline tractors.

Only carelessness on the part of some M.T.S. managers in mastering new equipment can explain all these cases. ... Violation of rules for using new equipment also explains the entirely inadequate concern of M.T.S. managers and local Soviet organizations for further improving the qualifications of tractor drivers. Many of the drivers now operating DT-54 at M.T.S. visited by specialists from our factory knew nothing at all about diesel tractors. ... The DT-54 is a wonderful, economical, reliable and sturdy machine. This is proved by the experience of leading M.T.S. which know how to use new equipment. Though these machines are guaranteed for 2000 hours, they work 5000 to 6000 hours without major repairs on many M.T.S. while at the same time exceeding maximum output norms. For example, tractor No. 8105, used on the Shchigry M.T.S. in Kursk Province, worked 4500 hours with only routine maintenance work, while tractor No. 669, used on the Red Guard M.T.S., worked more than 8000 hours and during this time plowed the equivalent of 6791 base hectares! ...

INCREASE SPEED AND QUALITY OF SPRING SOWING! (By U.S.S.R. Deputy Minister of Agriculture P. Lobanov. Izvestia, April 24, p. 2. 2500 words. Condensed text:) Spring sowing is under way in the South. In the next few days field work will start in the collective and state farms of the central and eastern regions of the country. ...

The comparatively late spring has enabled collective farms and Machine and Tractor Stations to devote more time to preparing for field work. At the same time the rapid thawing and drying out of the soil have created certain difficulties. In order to overcome these and obtain a high yield of all crops the soil must be prepared and the sowing carried on in an exceptionally short time, and a number of additional measures must be taken to conserve moisture in the soil. The special circumstances of this spring demand a high degree of organization from all M.T.S. and collective and state farms, the fullest and most correct utilization of machinery, labor and material and technical resources and the mobilization of internal reserves for the successful conduct of field work and fulfillment of the 1952 state plan for yields of all agricultural crops. ...

Leading collective farms, M.T.S. and districts in the southern territories and provinces are waging a persistent and successful struggle for high yields, relying on their powerful machinery and on science and advanced experience.

At the same time it must be pointed out that in a number of districts, M.T.S. and collective farms in Krasnodar Territory and in Nikolayev, Odessa and certain other provinces serious shortcomings have occurred during the course of spring field work which have led and are leading to impermissible delay in the sowing of grain, industrial and fodder crops.

M.T.S. directors in these regions are allowing tractors to stand idle and to be used at less than their full capacity; they have not organized two-shift work by tractor brigades or striven for fulfillment of shift norms by every driver. Naturally this irresponsible attitude has led to failure to live up to M.T.S. contracts with collective farms as regards both schedules and quality of work. The agricultural agencies in these areas are acquiescing in these obvious and serious shortcomings, are taking no determined steps to correct them and are displaying a careless attitude toward applying the achievements of science and advanced experience in production.

The principal shortcoming in the work of certain M.T.S. in the southern regions is unsatisfactory use of powerful machinery. How could the Razdolnensky M.T.S. in Krasnodar Territory carry out all its spring work on schedule when the average area covered by a 15-h.p. tractor in one shift does not exceed three hectares of soft plowing and most tractors work only one shift? At the Sovetsky M.T.S. in the same territory a 15-h.p. tractor works an average of about six hectares per shift. ...

Unsatisfactory control over quality of work is a very serious shortcoming in a number of agricultural organizations and M.T.S. and results in various flagrant violations of agrotechny. Norms for sowing and depth of seed cover are not observed, uncleaned and untreated seed is used, sowing timetables for grain and fodder crops are not adhered to, there are impermissible delays in the speed of tree planting as compared with the speed of grain crop sowing and work on the improvement of pastures and meadows and the tending of saplings planted in former years is going slowly. ...

It is essential that local Soviets and agricultural agencies establish strict daily control over the field work schedules in every collective farm and ensure that sowing of each crop is carried out in accordance with the best agrotechnical schedules and in an efficient manner. Field brigade leaders must make daily checkups on the amount of work done by tractor drivers and collective farmers, and the work of collective farm chairmen must be checked every few days.

We must put an end firmly to the harmful priorities set by certain officials and specialists for the conduct of field work. ...

A reliable base for the production of wheat must be created in the non-Black Earth region in order to satisfy the growing requirements of the very large industrial centers and cities situated in those areas. ...

Domestic Trade

(Feuilleton) —CRIMEA ROSES. (By D. Popel. Izvestia, April 25, p. 3. 500 words. Summary:) Archangel—Agent Rumyantsev of the Crimea Rose artel burst into the office of Comrade Koznev, director of the purchasing office of the Archangel City Trade Organization, and presented his credentials from the Crimea Province Union of Invalids' Cooperatives.

"You need good selling items and we're looking for a discerning buyer. As a prominent trade official you can

appreciate the beauty of this attractive product of the Crimea!"

"Get down to business," said Koznev good-naturedly. "What have you to offer?"

"What do you think of Crimea roses? As a connoisseur you naturally know they are things of beauty. ..."

"You don't have to go into details about roses," said Koznev in a dignified way. "I know all about them. But why roses? They're hard to ship."

"I have special roses. They don't wither from frost. They're not cucumbers—"

Unusual frost-resistant plants were laid out before the charmed director. The emissary of the Crimea cooperators intended to favor the inhabitants of Archangel with an unusual collection of flowers—made of plastic and called "Crimea Rose" nosegays.

It is hard to say what impressed Comrade Koznev so, but he immediately signed a contract for 100,000 rubles' worth.

The rare commodity arrived in Archangel with unusual speed and Koznev approved payment without even looking at the shipment. He pretended not to notice that the prices printed on the containers had been revised in ink: increased three to four times.

Archangel customers were not happy that they did not find in the stores the type of goods from the Crimea that northerners have a right to expect. The city's stores continued to carry little fruit or vegetables, and the customers were persistently offered plastic flowers which, as we know, contain no vitamins at all.

But, after all, one can understand Comrade Koznev, just as one can understand Comrades Kharitonov and Berdnikov, who are in charge of trade matters in the Executive Committees of the Archangel City and Province Soviets. How hard they would have had to work to get fruit and vegetables from the South! Old store hands maintain that enough "Crimea roses" were bought to last for many years, but nobody is worried. Roses from flower beds fade in a few days, while plastic ones last forever.

Cities

IN ARREARS TO THE BUILDERS. (By L. Kovalev. Trud, April 22, p. 3. Complete text:) Kuibyshev—Construction of the gigantic Kuibyshev Hydroelectric Station has been under way for a year and a half. Equipped with first-class machinery, the construction workers have done an enormous amount of work in a short time.

On the right bank of the Volga the foundation ditch for the power station building is being excavated and construction of the technically complex and labor-consuming cofferdam is nearing completion. On the left bank the cofferdam for the lower sluice is progressing rapidly. One hundred sixty-two kilometers of rail line and 216 kilometers of high-voltage power lines across the Volga have been put into use. The workers at the great construction project are surrounded with the attention of the Party and the government. Millions of rubles have been allocated for construction of housing, kindergartens and nurseries, schools and stadiums, clubs and hospitals, stores and canteens in the area. The port settlement has arisen in the midst of a pine forest on the hills of the left bank. A few kilometers away the settlement of Komsomolsk is growing up with amazing speed. Many large apartment houses for construction workers have been built on the right bank of the river in the city of Zhigulevsk and its outskirts. Last year alone the hydroelectric construction workers took over more than 70,000 square meters of new housing space. Many cultural and welfare institutions were completed and brought into service.

However, the needs of the construction workers for housing and cultural-welfare institutions are far from being fully met. Officials of the project could have made considerably better provision for the welfare of workers, engineers, technicians and employees.

Recently the director of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric construction project, Comrade Komzin, and the chief engineer, Comrade Shaposhnikov, have noticeably slackened their attention to housing construction. Both construction areas, Zhigulevsk and Komsomolsk, must bring 100,000 square meters of housing into use this year; but they are not fulfilling their programs. The Zhigulevsk area, for example, brought only 4500 square meters into use during the first two months of 1952, and in March housing construction was stopped altogether.

How is this disquieting situation to be explained? Comrade Komzin took a considerable part of his labor force and truck transportation off housing construction entirely and established a system of material supply which inevitably led to numbers of idle workers and machines. Lumber, stone and roofing were supplied to the housing construction workers on a second priority and in insufficient quantities.

The painter V. Skitev and the engineer P. Tutov, both Stalin Prize winners, paid two visits to the Kuibyshev hydroelectric construction project and gave a great deal of help in organizing competition for high-quality housing construction.

But no proper attention to this competition on the part of the directors of the construction project is to be observed. The quality of the houses completed leaves much to be desired. Thirty-eight two-story houses were occupied last year in the Komsomolsk area. They had all been badly built: the heating systems leaked, the kitchen fires smoked and electrical fittings had been installed without observing the most elementary techincal specifications. Many houses in the Zhigulevsk area have been carelessly built too.

Unfortunately the officials of the Kuibyshev hydroelectric project are often careless about the quality of work themselves. The chief engineer gave permission for two-story steel-frame buildings to be erected on wooden foundations, despite the vigorous objections of the suppliers and the construction foreman. It is not hard to imagine how long such structures last. Several dozen two-family houses in the port settlement are "standing on hen's legs," as the saying goes. Several have already begun to collapse. Comrade Shaposhnikov, the chief engineer, approved this too. And his deputy, Comrade Drygin, in defiance of all technical rules, gave permission to use damp, untreated sawdust instead of cinders to insulate walls.

An illegal practice has become firmly established here: apartment houses are occupied without the signing of certificates that the buildings are ready to be put into use, and construction foremen's demands that uncompleted work be finished before they are occupied are often disregarded. Matters stand badly as regards the construction of cultural and welfare institutions also.

In November, 1951, the Presidium of the Central Council of Trade Unions set a deadline for the completion of very important cultural and welfare projects. The directors of the Kuibyshev construction project promised to adhere strictly to this deadline, but they have not kept their word.

A hospital, public baths, a canteen, a maternity clinic and a music school should have been completed in the port settlement long ago, but not one of them is finished yet. In Komsomolsk a restaurant, a bakery, a hospital and a maternity clinic have not been completed on schedule. In Zhigulevsk an outpatient clinic, nurseries, etc. have not been finished.

The director of the Zhigulevsk area, Comrade Kartsev, cut short the finishing work on the nurseries and stopped construction on certain other projects. And the Palace of Culture, the bakery and the hospital are progressing at an intolerably slow pace.

The trade union organization bears a large share of the responsibility for the lag in housing and cultural-welfare construction. The project trade union committee (chairman Comrade Rybin) has in effect ceased to exercise control over fulfillment of the plan or quality of work. The committee's resolutions on housing construction are not carried out. Nor has it done anything practical to disseminate the experience of the best Stakhanovites—the plasterer K. Yemelyanova, the painter I. Fedoseyev, the carpenter N. Loginov and the foremen Comrades Chernykh, Karpov and Kazachenko.

The Highway and Hydroelectric Construction Workers' and Employees' Trade Union Central Committee (chairman Comrade Vazhenin) knows all about these facts. The Presidium of

the trade union Central Committee recently decided to hear a report from Comrade Kozmin on this matter. The necessary materials were requested from Moscow and a day was named for the meeting, but it did not take place. Thus the trade union Central Committee's only attempt to influence the course of housing and cultural-welfare construction was a failure.

A great deal has been done at the Kuibyshev project to satisfy the needs and requirements of the builders. But much more remains to be done. It is the duty of all officials of the project to utilize every possibility of further improving housing and welfare conditions and satisfying the cultural needs of the construction workers.

Letter to the Editor: AFTER ASSURANCES. (By P. Reshetnyak, Director of Grinding Plant and Deputy to Zaporozhye City Soviet. Izvestia, April 26, p. 3. Complete text:) The sixth plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions noted that, despite considerable government aid, the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction, its chief administrations and its construction trusts were not taking advantage of available opportunities and were not fulfilling their plan for housing, cultural and welfare construction. Minister Dygai assured the Central Council of Trade Unions that the ministry would adopt the necessary measures to ensure fulfillment of the annual housing plan.

Considerable time has passed since the session, but even in such a large industrial center as Zaporozhye the Ministry of Machine-Building Enterprise Construction has done almost nothing to carry out its duties.

The Zaporozhye City Soviet Executive Committee has tried several times to bring influence to bear on Comrade Burko, director of the Zaporozhye Construction Trust, which is subordinate to the ministry, and Comrade Bazilenko, chief of the construction office at the grinding plant, but there has been no result. Both did nothing but give assurances that they would eliminate the delay.

The story of the construction of a kindergarten and apartment houses for the grinding plant is very instructive. The date the kindergarten was to be opened was postponed, both in 1950 and 1951.

This February trust director Burko ordered that work be stopped on a 34-apartment building which was to have been in use last year. Work was also shut down on other housing without any reason. It has been necessary for the local Party and Soviet organizations to remind the directors of the trust again of their irresponsible treatment of the matter.

In 1952 the state allotted to the grinding plant almost twice as much money for housing and welfare construction as in 1951. Judging from plan fulfillment during the first quarter, however, the construction trust will not use even half of the funds assigned to it.

Last year's experience in being repeated. Workers are standing idle on the construction sites. Machinery is used inefficiently. Last year 18,000 man-hours were lost simply because of delays in distributing materials and poor organization of labor. As a result the project suffered a loss of 3,000,000 rubles during 1951.

Local Party and Soviet organizations have called the attention of the ministry and its chief administrations to the irregularities in the construction organizations. During the past year the ministry has twice reorganized its agencies in Zaporozhye. But nothing has come of it.

Culture

CONFERENCE OF LIBRARY WORKERS. (Izvestia, April 26, p. 4. Complete text:) A conference of library workers summoned by the Russian Republic Council of Ministers' Committee on Affairs of Cultural-Enlightenment Institutions opened yesterday in the October Hall of the House of Unions.

Ye. I. Leontiyeva, chairman of the committee, made a report on the state and tasks of scientific and methodological work in libraries. She stated that there are more than 350,000 libraries in the country, about 200,000 of them, with a total of about 500,000,000 volumes, being situated on the territory of the Russian Republic. Over 17,000,000 people make use of the public and scientific libraries under the committee's jurisdiction.

Discussion has begun on the report.

Science

CONFERENCE ON PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPMENT OF CELLULAR AND NONCELLULAR FORMS OF ORGANIC MATTER. (Izvestia, April 25, p. 2. 275 words. Summary:) The scientific conference on the development of cellular and noncellular forms of organic matter in the light of O. B. Lepeshinskaya's theory concluded its work yesterday in Moscow.

In her report on "The Cellular Theory at a New Stage of Development" Prof. Lepeshinskaya outlined the principles of her theory and the main stages of its development. She stated that it was confirmed by numerous experiments and will help in solving such problems as the growth and development of organisms, the evolution of species, malignant growths, the healing of wounds and regeneration of tissue, mutations in microbes, etc.

In 1951 a total of 60 projects based on problems raised by O. B. Lepeshinskaya were worked on in various scientific institutes of the U.S.S.R.; this year more than 70 such projects will be under way.

Letter to the Editor: ON THE DICTIONARY OF MODERN RUSSIAN. (By V. Vsevolodov, M. Zarva and Prof. K. Bylinsky. Literaturnaya gazeta, April 29, p. 2. 1500 words. Condensed text:) Writers, scientists, teachers, actors, students and announcers have been impatiently awaiting publication of the Dictionary of Modern Literary Russian which is being published by the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. This dictionary is supposed to include all the wealth of the modern literary Russian language, to outline sharply the modern literary vocabulary and to show how these words should be used.

The first and second volumes, which have already appeared, attest to the great amount of work done by the editors. However, in our opinion, these volumes show serious inherent shortcomings.

The editors of the dictionary assert that it is normative: "As the basis of the present dictionary we have taken the commonly used normative vocabulary as represented by the most important literary, scientific and political sources. As distinct from the earlier academic dictionary of the Russian language, the present work does not contain dialect words, words obviously archaic, narrowly specialized scientific and technical terminology, etc."

But in actual fact "scholarly" impassivity, an indifference to the practical requirements of those using the dictionary, are to be felt on almost every page.

Although it claims to be normative, the dictionary is cluttered up with archaic, dialect and jargon words. In order to avoid a decision as to how this or that word should be written, the compilers in all cases give possible variations of stress, spelling and grammatical form. ...

Why revive what has gone once and for all time from the language? Why list unconvincing and colorless archaisms which no one is going to use? Their place is in a historical dictionary, not in one of the contemporary literary language. ...

The group layout of words adopted in the dictionary, which lists derivatives not in alphabetical order but in word groups, is inconvenient. It is often extremely difficult to find the required word, and to do so one has to read through superfluous material which is of no interest at the moment. ...

Soviet linguists have no right to be impassive collectors, mere recorders of the facts of language. It is their duty to struggle for the purity of the Russian language and to help workers in literature, the press, the theater and the radio to use what is best in it and lovingly to develop and enrich it.

Editor's Note.—The defects in the dictionary noted in this letter have been subjected to criticism in the Linguistics Institute of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. The Learned Council decided to make a fundamental change in the method employed in compiling the Dictionary of Modern Literary Rus-

sian. It will now be based not on the group layout but on the alphabetical principle.

But the Learned Council's decision has turned out to be a half-hearted affair. The third and fourth volumes are being published on the old principle on the ground that they are ready to go to press—an argument which can hardly serve to justify the publication of admittedly inferior works.

The volumes already published are only a small part of the complete 15-volume work. It is still possible to correct the errors committed and revise the volumes already published and those ready for the press. The Soviet reader must receive a genuinely normative dictionary which will be easy and convenient to use.

STUDY OF HISTORY OF TECHNOLOGY. (Pravda, April 26, p. 4. 275 words. Summary:) The conference on the history of technology concluded its work yesterday in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences. More than 400 persons took part, and plenary sessions and section meetings discussed more than 80 reports summing up the results of scholarly research in the history of various branches of Russian technology.

Great interest was aroused by the reports on newly discovered documents which describe more fully the work of a number of Russian scientists and inventors who have won great discoveries for our motherland.

In discussion of the reports shortcomings in certain works on the history of technology were noted and valuable suggestions made. At the moment the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences' commission on the history of technology has begun preparations for publication of a three-volume work on the history of Russian technology and technical sciences from the most ancient times to our own day. Annual bibliographies on the history of technology will be published.

The conference adopted a resolution stressing the necessity for creating works on the history of Soviet technical thought and the importance of extensive propaganda showing the priority of our native scientists.

(Obituary)—NIKOLAI PROKOPYEVICH CHIZHEVSKY. (Izvestia, April 24, p. 4. 225 words. Condensed text:) Nikolai Prokopyevich Chizhevsky, a major Soviet scientist in the field of metallurgy and coal tar chemistry, passed away April 22 at the age of 80, following a severe illness.

N. P. Chizhevsky's creative work took in a broad circle of problems in metallurgy and coal tar chemistry. His works on expanding our country's raw material base for production of metallurgical fuel and his works on gases in steel are of great importance. ...

N. P. Chizhevsky devoted more than 40 years of his life to training and teaching cadres, working first at the Tomsk Polytechnic Institute and later at the J. V. Stalin Steel Institute in Moscow. Nikolai Prokopyevich trained many highly qualified specialists in metallurgy and coal tar chemistry.

The Soviet government valued N. P. Chizhevsky's services highly. He was awarded two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor and medals of the Soviet Union and also given the title of Stalin Prize winner, first class.

The memory of Nikolai Prokopyevich Chizhevsky...will always live in the hearts of his pupils and comrades.

—Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy; U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Coal Industry; Technical Sciences Division, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; Combustible Minerals Institute, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; A. A. Baikov Metallurgy Institute, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences.

(Obituary)—K. A. KRUG. (Izvestia, April 26, p. 4. Complete text:) Karl Adolfovich Krug, an outstanding Soviet electrotechnician, Honored Worker in Science and Technology and Corresponding Member of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, passed away April 24 at the age of 80.

K. A. Krug was one of the leading organizers of electrotechnical training in our country and the founder of a number of new scientific courses in higher educational institutions. From the first years of Soviet rule he took an active part in electrification of our country as a member of the State Commission for Electrification of Russia (GOELRO). K. A. Krug was one of the founders of the V. I. Lenin All-Soviet Electrotechnical Institute and the V. M. Molotov Power Institute in Moscow, where he worked for years without a break as head of the department of theoretical principles of electrotechnology.

At the same time that he worked unceasingly to train highly qualified Soviet electrotechnicians, K. A. Krug organized and conducted important research in the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences on problems of long-distance power transmission.

The government highly valued K. A. Krug's services. He was awarded the title of Honored Worker in Science and Technology, two Orders of Lenin, two Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Badge of Merit and medals of the Soviet Union.

The memory of Karl Adolfovich, as an ardent patriot, outstanding Soviet scientist and wonderful comrade, will live on among his pupils and colleagues.

—Presidium of the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Higher Education; U.S.S.R. Ministry of Power Plants; U.S.S.R. Ministry of the Electrical Industry; Technical Sciences Division, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; G. M. Krzhizhanovsky Power Institute, U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences; V. M. Molotov Power Institute, Moscow.

History

RESTORATION OF MONUMENTS OF ANCIENT PAST. (By Staff Correspondent A. Kanayev. Izvestia, April 24, p. 2. Complete text:) Samarkand—Samarkand is one of the oldest towns of Central Asia. It was already well known during the times of Alexander of Macedon. Many majestic mausoleums and mosques were erected there, the remains of some of which have been preserved until our own days. The most valuable monuments of ancient times are now being reconstructed.

Much work is being done to renovate the Gur-emir mausoleum. All external damage to the mausoleum has been repaired. The entrance portal and courtyard are being restored, and within the next few months the work on the interior of the mausoleum will begin. On Registan Square the restoration of the tile facing of the madrasah—the mosque school—is being continued.

The best Uzbek architects and masters of artistic masonry, Comrades Gafurov, Yunusov, Akramov, Kuliyev, Madzhitov and others, are taking part in the restoration of the ancient monuments.

The Arts

FOR TRUTH TO LIFE. (Literaturnaya gazeta, April 24, p. 2. 1000 words. Condensed text:) A two-week conference of workers in literature and the arts summoned by the Leningrad Province Party Committee has been devoted to discussion of the questions raised in Pravda' s article "Overcome the Lag in Dramaturgy." Province Party Committee Secretary Comrade N. Kazmin made a report on the state of dramaturgy and the tasks of workers in literature and arts.

Lively discussion of the report developed. A. Chivilikhin described how the "no-conflict" theory had been used as a screen by writers poorly acquainted with life and inadequately equipped with ideology. These writers could not see genuine conflicts in life and did not know where to look for them; accordingly they placed their heroes in artificially contrived situations, taking a breakdown in production, for example, as a "basic conflict." Chivilikhin admitted that the Leningrad branch of the Union of Soviet Writers had tolerated serious shortcomings and weaknesses in plays, scenarios and books by Leningrad authors, but he did not say what the officials of the branch intended to do now or how they proposed to overcome these shortcomings in their work.

"One must not hide behind one' s subject," said Russian Republic People' s Artist L. Vivyen. "The audience demands skillfully written plays of high ideological content. Fear of showing life in the struggle of the new with the old, in acute conflicts, has made itself felt among theater workers too." ...

Participants in the conference greeted with perplexity a

speech by the acting director of the Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee's arts administration, A. Nikolayev. Instead of appraising the work of the administration and the theaters in a self-critical manner, he engaged in academic arguments and made a number of ill-considered statements on the language of dramaturgy and on certain dramatic productions. ...

Playwright P. Shchegolov admitted the correctness of the Party press' criticism of dramaturgy and at the same time gave an insufficiently self-critical analysis of his own work, saying almost nothing about his future plans and saying only that after the appearance of the Pravda article he was seized with "a feeling of creative serenity" (?). The playwright G. Matveyev tried to explain the lag in dramaturgy mainly in terms of the lack of some sort of special "conditions" necessary for the successful work of dramatists.

Province Party committee Secretaries Comrades V. Andrianov, B. Nikolayev and A. Grigoryev took part in the work of the conference.

CONFERENCE OF LENINGRAD WORKERS IN LITERATURE AND ARTS. (Pravda, April 25, p. 2. 600 words. Condensed text:) A two-day conference of workers in the fields of literature, theater and motion pictures has been held in the Assembly Hall of Smolny. The conference was called by the Leningrad Province Party Committee to discuss the situation in dramaturgy and the tasks of workers in literature and the arts in Leningrad.

Comrade Kazmin, secretary of the province Party committee, addressed the conference. He remarked that Leningrad workers in the fields of literature and arts were doing important work in applying Party resolutions on ideological questions and making bolder use of present-day themes in their works.

From his report and the speeches of the participants in the conference one could see that the lag in Soviet dramaturgy has impoverished the repertoires of even our best theaters. ...

The conference justly and sharply criticized the erroneous repertoire policy of the arts administration of the Leningrad City Soviet Executive Committee and a number of theater managers, as a result of which hack plays have been produced that are ideologically and artistically weak.

The directors and creative workers of the theaters justly pointed out in their speeches that the playwrights produced very few good plays and that there was no exacting criticism of their works in the local branch of the Writers' Union. Consequently theater repertoires are deluged with mediocre plays which are ideologically and artistically weak.

The Secretary of the Leningrad branch of the Writers' Union, Comrade Chivilikhin; the director of the Gorky Bolshoi Theater, Comrade Mikhnetsov, and other participants in the conference stated that to date the work of the Leningrad playwrights has been highly unsatisfactory. The "no-conflict" theory has found supporters among the Leningrad playwrights also. ...

U.S.S.R. People's Artist Comrade Cherkasov; the chief director of the Pushkin Theater, Comrade Vivyen, and other participants in the conference pointed out that plays on modern themes very often lack the material which is indispensable to bring out the actor's creative talent.

The conference discussed the fact that of late plays about the working class have appeared which suffer from one-sidedness. In these plays the authors aspire to show off their knowledge of technique and factory technology, but display complete ignorance of the life of the Soviet worker, engineer or scientist. ...

Comrade Andrianov, Secretary of the Leningrad Province Party Committee, took part in the work of the conference. ...

IMPROVE QUALITY OF POLITICAL POSTERS. (Pravda, April 25, p. 3. 2100 words. Condensed text:) ... Posters are supposed to bolster the energy, heroism and enthusiasm of the working masses, to train them in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and internationalism, to reflect our Soviet reality truthfully and in striking, concrete form.

Despite some improvement in the ideological and artistic quality of political posters, they nevertheless contain major shortcomings. ... The subject matter of the posters produced by the publishing houses either does not reflect many of the important events of the Soviet Union's domestic and foreign life or responds to them only after considerable time has elapsed. The subject matter of the posters is limited and stereotyped, and they do not truthfully reflect the successful postwar development of our national economy and Soviet culture or the labor and life of the working class and collective farm peasantry. The posters do a poor job of propagandizing the experience of leading industrial and agricultural workers, and there are no posters pointing out the advantages of amalgamated collective farms.

The posters are entirely inadequate in their reflection of the Soviet people's struggle for lasting peace and the security of peoples and against the warmongers. For some unknown reason satirical posters have almost ceased to appear, though the Soviet people show a great interest in them. The Iskusstvo [Art] Publishing House is largely responsible for this. It does enlist prominent cartoonists to create satirical posters. ...

The working people often send the publishing houses and editorial offices their suggestions for topics and subject matter for posters and satirical drawings, which shows at a glance the close contact between art and the people, the vital interest of Soviet citizens in the development of art. This makes the lag of Soviet political poster work behind the growing ideological and esthetic requirements of the working people all the more inexcusable. The artistic quality of a considerable proportion of posters continues to be unsatisfactory. Many posters treat themes in a stereotyped manner, are monotonous in composition and color and primitive in execution, so that they portray Soviet citizens in a distorted manner.

The posters issued by the Iskusstvo Publishing House show a marked decline in quality. Even such experienced and capable artists as L. Golovanov, A. Kokorekin, M. Solovyev and V. Govorkov, who have produced many striking posters, have turned out poor work, creating posters in which the people of our time are not convincingly portrayed. The persons portrayed are distorted, unreal and schematic, even at times pompous and slick.

A number of ministries are engaged in poster production in Moscow, but they often treat this matter very casually and bureaucratically. Many posters issued by the Coal Technology Publishing House, Railroad Transport Publishing House, State Finance Publishing House and others are poor. The poster work of the local publishing houses is especially poor. ...

The fact that poster artists know little about life and do not study Soviet citizens at work and in everyday life has a negative effect on the quality of posters. ...

Photomontage posters have recently become very common. Most of these posters show Soviet reality in a pallid manner, the creative work of the artist usually being supplanted by selection and layout of crudely tinted photographs.

Photomontage poster makers grossly distort human figures in the montage work. They are often photographed from different distances and angles, with different lighting and looking in different directions. Violating the laws of perspective and composition, the photomontage people paste these totally different photographs side by side, creating the false semblance of people in a common group. The color composition of the photomontage posters is also distorted. The photomontage makers simply splash color over a gray layout, producing muddy, lifeless shades. ...

Recently many posters have abandoned the specific means of artistic expression peculiar to poster art. The posters are becoming poor copies of painted pictures, which lessens their effectiveness.

Unlike painted pictures, posters address the viewer with a direct appeal in words. Organic unity of text and picture is a major requirement if the poster is to be effective. Usually the best posters are produced through cooperation of an artist and a writer. Special captions used to be written for posters, but recently the writers have ceased to collaborate in poster work. The texts for many posters have no relation to their content.

This state of affairs in political poster production has come about because the publishing houses and the organizational committee of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Artists are not enlisting the best painters and art scholars, poets and writers in poster work.

The Iskusstvo Publishing House and the republic publishing

houses have not been provided with qualified editorial personnel for poster work and are not sufficiently exacting as regards the ideological and artistic quality of posters. The arts council of the Iskusstvo Publishing House is not doing the work it should and is not checking a considerable proportion of the posters prepared for publication.

The U.S.S.R. Council of Ministers' Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling and its local agencies have slackened control over the posters produced. The ministries and agencies are inadmissibly slow about looking at the originals of posters, which gives rise to red tape and delays poster publication. ...

Many mediocre artists and some outright fakers are advancing in the poster field, at the same time that many major artists have stopped working on posters. It is necessary to attract more experts like the Kukryniksy, I. Toidze, A. Plastov, D. Shmarinov, V. Serov, P. Sokolov-Skalya, etc. The Iskusstvo Publishing House should be more bold about expanding the aktiv of poster artists. Such capable artists as V. Kaidalov, N. Kashina (Uzbek Republic), Kh. Yakupov (Tatar Autonomous Republic), A. Mytnikov (Rostov-on-Don) and others have come to the fore in a number of cities.

The political poster is a true and high art which demands depth of content and intimate, meaningful form. The poster cannot be regarded as something secondary to be handed over to a journeyman. ...

Political posters still bear the stamp of stereotype and embellishment, which have been condemned in Party resolutions and decrees on art. For example, instead of collective farmers posters often depict romanticized "tillers of the soil," and instead of trade union aktiv and Young Communist League members present puppets in extremely bad taste. Such posters have been turned out by P. Golub, M. Solovyev and Yu. Terpilovsky.

Serious shortcomings in the publishing of political posters are also the result of the fact that poster production and the work of individual poster-artists are not criticized in the Union of Soviet Artists, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Arts or the central and local newspapers and magazines. ...

High-quality posters depend on thoroughgoing development of creative initiative, improved craftsmanship and profound study of life by the artists. It is necessary to arrange for extensive discussion of poster production and the work of individual artists in the Artists' Union, the Academy of Arts and the press, and to increase the responsibility of the Union of Soviet Artists' organizational committee and the Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling for poster production.

It should be particularly stressed that it is necessary to improve the work of the publishing houses engaged in producing political posters. The publishing houses often have poorly qualified editors who resort to bureaucratic methods and petty supervision.

The printing of many posters is very poor, especially when locally done; it is crude and the colors are dull and often fade, as a result of which the posters bear no resemblance to the originals; and they are printed in unvaried format. ...

Local Party organizations must establish strict control over the ideological content and artistic execution of posters produced by the local publishing houses and ensure good distribution and utilization of all posters produced.

Soviet artists will create new political posters which are profound in ideological content and complete in artistic form, posters worthy of our great epoch.

Art News: CONCERTS OF RUMANIAN ARTISTS. (Reviewed by A. Kholodilin, Pravda, April 29, p. 3. 900 words. Summary:) A group of Rumanian artists have just concluded their concerts of Russian and Western classics and works by modern Rumanian composers. Soviet listeners are greatly interested in the musical works of composers of the people's republics, which have thrown off the yoke of capitalism and started on their way to a new life.

The compositions "Song of Stalin" and "Mother" by Matey Sokor, the song "My Country" by Aurel Girovianu and "We Shall Sign" by Anatol Vieru were received with exceptional warmth, as well as a toccata for piano and two Rumanian dances for symphony orchestra by Paul Constantinescu, a "Country Dance" for cello by Constantin Dmitrescu and the First Rhapsody for symphony orchestra by Georges Enesco.

Although one might not agree with his treatment of some parts of Tschaikowsky's Fourth and Sixth Symphonies, conductor George Georgescu displayed great musical erudition, outstanding memory, vivid temperament and a good sense of style.

Richard Strauss' "Don Juan" was brilliantly performed.

The young Bucharest Opera soloist Zenaida Palli gave an excellent performance of "Mother" by Matey Sokor and also of various arias from operas by Musorgsky, Bizet, Gulak-Artemovsky and songs by Vieru, Girovianu and Odarki.

Various scenes from Wagner's "Die Walkuere" Verdi's "Rigoletto" and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci," as well as Rumanian folksongs, were masterfully performed by the baritone Peter Stefanescu of the Bucharest Opera. The young Ioana Stirbei of the same opera showed good taste and genuine temperament in her performance.

The cellist Radu Aldulescu played Haydn's Cello Concerto with fine taste, elaboration of details and feeling for style. The young pianist Valentin Georgiu displayed good technique in his rendition of a Liszt sonata for piano; another talented young Rumanian, the violinist Stefan Georgiu, played the Violin Sonata in A Major by Handel, the "Poem" by Chausson and other compositions for violin. Concert masters Radu Karp of the Bucharest Opera and Marianna Kabdebo of the Bucharest radio accompanied the Rumanian performers.

The political system of the people's democracies provides the possibilities for the development of national talents and new young creative powers. The young artists who performed in these concerts, together with masters of the older generation, have already received recognition and prizes at the World Youth Festivals in Prague, Budapest and Berlin, and the Soviet people heartily wish them further creative successes.

Art News: CONCERTS BY FINNISH ARTISTS IN MOSCOW. (Reviewed by Yury Milyutin. Pravda, April 24, p. 3. 850 words. Summary:) Soviet audiences have paid great attention to the concerts by visiting Finnish artists. Finland has her own rich national art and beautiful songs which are the poetic expression of the spiritual life, history, epics and character of her people.

A concert of the Bolshoi Symphony Orchestra of the All-Soviet Radio Committee under the direction of the Finnish conductor Jussi Jalas in the Tschaikowsky Concert Hall was devoted to the most brilliant representative of Finland's music, Jan Sibelius. (The same program was later repeated in the Hall of Columns of the House of the Unions.)

The audience showed a lively interest in Sibelius' Second Symphony, written at the beginning of the century. Fifty years is a long time in which to determine the lasting merit of a work of art, and only those works that preserve and develop the high tradition of classical music can stand this test of time. The main subject of the Second Symphony is the Finnish people, whose lyrics and heroism, grief and joy are expressed in this music.

Conductor Jussi Jalas, directing without a baton but nonetheless with expressive and precise gestures, performed the symphony magnificently. One could feel his close relationship to this music and his complete understanding of the composer's conception and style.

Accompanied by the orchestra, the young Finnish violinist Anya Ignatius performed Sibelius' Violin Concerto, which is well known here through repeated performances by D. Oistrakh, G. Barunova and other Soviet violinists.

The performance of "The Swan of Tuonela" and "Finlandia" showed the high quality of the orchestra and the mastery of the conductor. The concert ended with Sibelius' popular "Valse Triste."

The success of the concert proved once again the Soviet audience's interest in this composer's works, which are based on realism and the national character.

At the same time another successful concert took place in the Small Hall of the Conservatory at which the Finnish singer Gustav Keyusti and the Finnish pianist Eric Tavastsherna performed Russian and Western European classics and works by Finnish composers.

Literature

Books by Stalin Prize Winners: 'STORM OVER ROME.' (Reviewed by A. Sakhaltuyev. Izvestia, April 26, p. 2. 1100 words. Summary:) Dmitry Yeremin's Stalin Prize novel "Storm Over Rome" depicts the heroic struggle of the Italian people for peace, democracy and independence.

In the opening scene of the novel Pius XII receives an automobile—a gift of the transatlantic President. This symbolizes the alliance which now exists between the Vatican and Wall Street. With the blessing of the Pope enterprises in North Italy which compete with American industry are closed under the pressure of Wall Street monopolists. In answer to this the workers of San Carmelino occupy the factory of a bankrupt industrialist.

The storm of popular discontent grips not only the industrial regions but the agricultural as well. Driven to despair by poverty, farm laborers begin seizing landowners' estates.

In order to paralyze the popular movement reactionaries resort to mass terror, but the base murder of Communist Deputy Serafino Visconti causes an explosion of popular wrath. Workers all over Italy strike. A mighty demonstration springs up in Rome itself. Men of good will of all nations support the embattled Italian people.

Frightened by the unity of the masses, the Italian reactionaries and their transatlantic masters use lies and concessions to stave off their downfall. But the Italian people, feeling their might and confident of ultimate victory, face the enemy like a mighty, invincible wall.

Dmitry Yeremin creates a memorable portrait gallery of traitors and enemies of the Italian people. He has sketched in sharp relief the sinister figure of Pope Pius XII, unscrupulous intriguer, bitter enemy of democracy and confederate of the American "atomaniacs."

There are other enemies of the Italian people—Taylor, Truman's personal envoy; a bribe-paying American commercial attaché; Premier de Gasperi, the Americans' obliging henchman, and others.

The author uses bright, warm tones to depict the common people and he sketches the Italian Communists with great love. The depiction of Palmiro Togliatti, a veteran in the workers' struggle for happiness, is striking. The author finds especially moving words to describe Togliatti's visit to the family of the murdered Serafino Visconti. Talking to Visconti's son, Togliatti expresses the opinion that Italy and France have perhaps proved the weakest links in the capitalist system since the second world war.

The novel also expresses the love which the Italian people have for the great leader and teacher of all workers, J. V. Stalin. Demonstrators admire a picture of the great leader drawn on the wall and greet with happy cheers the best friend of working people.

Notes on Books: ITALIAN SKETCHES. (By N. Molchanov. Pravda, April 23, p. 3. 400 words. Condensed text:) The Foreign Literature Publishing House has published in Russian translation a volume of sketches by the progressive Italian writer Felice Chilanti. In the sketches under the general title "In the Wake of War" which comprise the first part of the book Chilanti tells of the events which have occurred in Italy since June, 1943, when the Anglo-American forces landed in Sicily. The author cites interesting examples of how these forces "fought" the Hitlerites.

In landing in Italy the allies had no intention of liberating the country from the fascist yoke. In actual fact no serious military operations against the fascist forces were undertaken, although the communiques reported "large-scale" operations—the forcing of water barriers in the form of completely unknown rivulets and streams. ...

The information cited in the book attests to the fact that the decisive factors in the liberation of Italy were the mighty blows dealt the Hitlerite forces by the Soviet Army and the Italian partisans who liberated large areas of the country. Chilanti shows that the Americans came to Italy not as liberators but as doers of violence and as occupiers trying to establish a reactionary regime. ...

Chilanti's sketches will give the Soviet reader a picture of the Italian people struggling under the leadership of the Communist Party for the improvement of their living conditions and for peace and national independence.

30TH ANNIVERSARY OF SIBIRSKIYE OGNI [SIBERIAN LIGHTS]. (Pravda, April 24, p. 4. Complete text:) Thirty years ago, in the spring of 1922, the first issue of the magazine Sibirskiye ogni appeared. Maxim Gorky took an active part in the work of the magazine, which played a leading role in developing literature in Siberia. Many outstanding Soviet writers have published their work in it. Among the materials it has printed have been K. Sedykh's novel "Dauria," A. Voloshin's "Kuznetsk Land" and Salchak Tok's "Word of an Arat [Peasant]," all of which have been awarded Stalin Prizes.

A special meeting of the Secretariat of the U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Writers was devoted to a discussion of the magazine. A report was made by its editor, S. Kozhevnikov. A. Surkov, K. Simonov, F. Panferov, N. Gribachev and A. Karavayeva and the Siberian writers G. Kungurov, B. Kostyukovsky, A. Voloshin and others took part in a lively discussion.

An evening devoted to the anniversary took place yesterday in the Central Writers' Club. Stalin Prize Winner G. Markov gave a report on the history of the magazine. The Siberian writers Comrades I. Molchanov-Sibirsky, I. Lugovsky, K. Lisovsky, I. Frolov, I. Vetlugin, Ye. Stuart and others gave readings from their works.

The Moscow writers gave their Siberian colleagues a warm welcome.

Press and Publishing

VOL. IX OF LARGE SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA. (Izvestia, April 24, p. 2. Complete text:) The ninth volume of the Large Soviet Encyclopedia (second edition) has been published. It covers the words from "Vologda" to "Gazeli."

Vol. IX devotes considerable space to articles on questions of Marxist-Leninist theory. There is a special article on Karl Marx' brilliant work "The Eighteenth Brumaire of Louis Bonaparte." The article "Problems of Leninism" tells about the book containing the most important works, articles, reports and speeches of Comrade J. V. Stalin.

Questions of the history of the Bolshevist party are dealt with in this volume in the articles on the Second Congress of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party, the Eighth Congress of the Russian Communist Party and the 18th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, as well as in those on the Second Conference of the Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party (the "First All-Russian Conference"), the Eighth All-Russian Conference of the Russian Communist Party and the Eighteenth All-Union Conference of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

The ninth volume of the Large Soviet Encyclopedia notes the outstanding stages in the development of the workers' movement and the history of our motherland.

One of the articles in this volume is devoted to the prominent leader of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, the loyal pupil and comrade-in-arms of V. I. Lenin and J. V. Stalin, the outstanding organizer of the armed forces of the U.S.S.R., a military leader of the Stalinist school, K. Ye. Voroshilov.

Such articles as "The V. I. Lenin Volkhov Power Station," "Tall Buildings," " Calculating Machines," "The Universe," "The Higher Nervous System," "Agricultural Crop Pests" and others are devoted to questions of industry, science and technology, culture and art.

The new volume contains a number of articles on outstanding cultural and artistic figures.

The volume contains about 70 multicolor illustrations and maps on separate sheets and 600 drawings and diagrams included in the texts of articles.

NEW NEWSPAPER GAMARDZHVEBA [VICTORY]. (Pravda, April 29, p. 4. Complete text:) Tbilisi—The first issue of the Georgian daily newspaper Gamardzhveba, organ of the Tbilisi Province Soviet, appeared yesterday in Tbilisi.

Weekly Index to Pravda and Izvestia

This index provides a complete record of the contents of the two leading Soviet dailies. It is arranged by the same categories employed in the body of the issue, where the major stories are translated, condensed or summarized. Additional data are given in brackets when the Pravda or Izvestia headline is not self-explanatory. Datelines, newspapers and news services cited by Pravda or Izvestia as the source of the report are also given in brackets in many cases. Bibliographical data appear in this sequence: name of paper date/page-approximate length in words. Items starred appeared in a previous issue of the Current Digest.

APRIL 23—29, INCLUSIVE

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

WORLD POLITICS

UNITED NATIONS

Failure of attempts by American-British bloc to prevent drafting of provision on right of peoples and nations to self-determination—In Human Rights Commission, Pr 24/4-1400, Izv 24/3-1400. In U.N. Disarmament Commission [U.S. proposal on "six principles" to guide work of Committee I; Soviet representative's speech on use of bacteriological weapons], Pr 26/4-1600; under heading In Committee I of U.N. Disarmament Commission, Izv 26/4-1600. In Committee II of U.N. Disarmament Commission [Discussion of U.S. proposals on "disclosure and verification" of information concerning arms and armed forces], Izv 27/4-1600. New failure of attempts by Anglo-American bloc to prevent drafting of provision on right of peoples and nations to self-determination, Pr 29/4-400; with subhead In Human Rights Commission, Izv 29/3-450.

ATLANTIC PACT

What is behind talk about "guarantees" [Purpose of discussing Anglo-American "guarantees" is to weaken French resistance to formation of "European Defense Community"], by Staff Correspondent Yu. Zhukov, Pr 26/4-1100. Ridgway appointed supreme commander of armed forces of aggressive North Atlantic bloc, Pr-Izv 29/3-50. International review: Friendship of peoples and "power politics" [Soviet Union's policy contrasted with that of U.S.A.], by M. Marinin, Pr 29/4-850. International review: Implications and value of certain "guarantees" [Purpose of British "guarantees" is to speed formation of "European army"], by M. Marinin, Pr 29/4-1000.

MAY DAY ABROAD

Preparations for May Day celebrations in Mexico, Pr 24/3-175. May Day slogans of Japanese Communist Party, Pr 25/4-500, Izv 25/3-500. May Day slogans of Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party of Germany, Pr 25/4-600, Izv 25/3-500. May Day competition in Bulgaria, Izv 25/3-150. (Editorial)—Forces of camp of democracy and socialism are growing, Pr 26/1-1300. At construction of central heating plant [Workers at Gheorghiu-Dej Plant pledge to pipe water to plant by May Day], Pr 26/1-150. May Day celebrations banned in Tunisia, Pr 27/4-50. Preparations for May Day abroad [Chinese People's Republic, Poland and Greece], Pr 27/3-300; [Czechoslovakia, U.S.A. and Finland], Pr 28/3-425; [China, German Democratic Republic and Japan], Izv 29/3-425. May Day slogans of German Communist Party Board, Pr 28/3-800. Against preparations for new war, for happy future—Appeal by Secretariat of World Federation of Democratic Youth to working youth of world, Pr 28/3-275. Delegations of Soviet trade unions leave for May Day celebrations abroad, Pr-Izv 29/4-350. On eve of May Day [Chinese People's Republic, Poland, Rumania and Bulgaria], Pr 29/3-600. May Day appeal by Magistracy of Greater Berlin, Pr 29/3-200. Bulgaria before the holiday, by Chairman of Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions Todor Prakhov, Izv 29/3-800.

PEACE FRONT

Persecution of peace partisans in Jordan [London dateline], Pr 23/4-200, Izv 23/3-150. In Committee on International Stalin Prizes "For Strengthening Peace Among Peoples"—Awarding of International Stalin Prize to British public figure Monica Felton—Speech by Monica Felton [with her photograph], Pr-Izv 26/1-1200. Press conference with [Chairman of Canadian Peace Congress] Dr. Endicott in London, Pr-Izv 26/3-125. On international themes: Growth of peace forces, by M. Mikhailov, Izv 26/3-1100. Monica Felton arrives in Leningrad, Pr 28/4-50.

LENIN DAYS ABROAD

Celebration of all-conquering ideas of Leninism [82nd anniversary of Lenin's birthday marked in Chinese People's Republic, German Democratic Republic and Czechoslovakia], Pr 23/3-450.

FAR EAST

China.—In Central People's Government Council of China, Pr-Izv 23/4-400. 25th anniversary of J. V. Stalin's "Problems of the Chinese Revolution," by Chen Po-ta, Pr 23/2,3,4-4000. Travel notes: In Shansi Province, by N. Krynkin, Izv 23/3-1800, Izv 24/4-1400. Price reductions in Chinese People's Republic, Izv 24/3-50. Chinese railroad workers' achievements [Efficiency increased at Tientsin junction], Pr 25/1-150.New city in Northeast China [Ichun], Izv 25/3-150. Soviet trade union delegation leaves for China, Izv 25/4-25. On Chinese state farm [Spring field work in Northeast China], Pr 26/1-200.

India.—Tass denial [of Indian newspaper report that Stalin has drawn up plan for conference of four powers], Pr-Izv 23/2-150. Radhakrishnan is Vice-President of India, Pr 26/3-25, Izv 26/4-25. Situation in Indian Socialist Party [40 Socialists in Hyderabad plan conference to discuss leaving Socialist Party and joining People's Democratic Front], Pr 27/4-100.

Indo-China.—Big fire in Saigon [New York dateline], Izv 23/4-25.

Indonesia.—Statement by Indonesian Communist Party Central Committee [offers support to government if it changes present policy; presents points to be included in government program], Pr 24/3-300. Statement by Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs [His government will open embassy in Moscow; Indonesian interests demand expansion of economic relations with Soviet Union, China and other countries], Pr-Izv 26/3-150.

Japan.—Statement by Maj. Gen. Kislenko at session of Allied Council for Japan [Dissolution of Allied Council for Japan undertaken in connection with illegal separate peace treaty is new illegal act of U.S. government], Pr-Izv 24/4-1200. Revival of militarism in Japan [Mass amnesty granted to war criminals], Izv 25/4-100. Action [French weekly] on U.S. policy in Japan, Pr 26/3-300, Izv 26/4-300. Splitters in trade union movement rebuffed [Right-wing leadership of Japanese coal industry workers' union, which opposed participation in general strike against subversive activities bill, removed from office], Pr 27/4-250. Strike movement in Japan [Railroad workers demand higher wages, oppose subversive activities bill], Izv 27/4-75. Statement by representative of Soviet Union on Far Eastern Commission A. S. Panyushkin [Statement similar to that of Kislenko on Allied Council for Japan—U.S. proposal for dissolution of commission is illegal], Pr 29/4-1200, Izv 29/3-1200. On separate treaty with Japan [Statements by Japanese Socialist and Communist Parties as "treaty" officially "comes into force"], Pr 29/4-75, Izv 29/3-225.

Korea.—Events in Korea: Communique of People's High Command, Pr-Izv 23/4-125; Pr-Izv 24/4-50; Pr-Izv 25/4-100; Pr-Izv 26/4-100; Pr-Izv 27/4-100; Pr 28/4-100; Pr 29/4-75, Izv 29/3-75. Korean truce talks, Izv 24/4-300; Pr-Izv 25/4-150; Pr 26/4-200; Pr 28/4-175.* Reply by Foreign Minister of Korean People's Democratic Republic Pak Hon Yong to U.N. Secretary-General [Rejects help of World Health Organization in averting epidemic diseases, demands that U.N. take measures to end American imperialists' war crimes in Korea], Pr-Izv 23/4-500. Reports by Prof. Brandweiner on results of investigating facts of germ warfare in Korea, Pr-Izv 23/4-550. Report by Japanese newspaper Jantei Shimbun [Unusual dysentery epidemic in Kobe as result of germ warfare in Korea], Pr-Izv 23/4-75. Moscow lawyers' meeting [endorses appeal by Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers], Izv 23/4-100. Against American aggressors' crimes [French National Peace Council endorses appeal by World Peace Council Bureau], Izv 23/4-300. (Cartoon)—This is an example of baseness [U.S. flier is shown dropping bacteriological bombs while diplomat is dropping leaflets denying use of bacteriological weapons, verse by S. Mikhalkov], by Bor. Yefimov, Izv 23/4. Against use of bacteriological weapons!—Resolution adopted by session of Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers on Brandweiner's report on results of investigating war crimes committed by U.S. armed forces in Korea, Pr-Izv 24/4-650. Korean people struggle against American bacteriological weapons, Pr 25/4-200. American planes' savage bombing of Korean cities and villages, Pr-Izv 25/4-300. New group of American intelligence agents captured in North Korea, Pr 25/4-250. American aggressors use chemical weapons in Korea [Report by Korean Telegraph Agency], Pr-Izv 26/4-75. Order of Military Committee of Korean People's Democratic Republic [on struggle against bacteriological weapons], Pr-Izv 26/4-200. Against American aggressors' atrocities [French miners petition U.S. Embassy in Paris to end germ warfare in Korea and China], Pr 26/4-250.

Japanese war criminals in imperialists' service [U.S. and foreign specialists study bacteriological weapons—Paris dateline], Pr 26/4-175. Report by Chinese Commission for Investigating Americans' Use of Bacteriological Weapons, Pr 27/4-4000, Izv 27/3-4000; Pr 28/4-4000; Izv 29/4-4000. Aggressors' accomplices under mask of an international organization—On so-called "International" Committee of the Red Cross, by S. Alexandrov, Pr 29/3-2600. Korean people's patriotism, by President of Korean Society for Cultural Relations With U.S.S.R. Li Hi Yen, Izv 29/3-950.

Malaya.—Protests in British Parliament against use of bacteriological weapons in Malaya, Izv 25/4-200.

Viet Nam.—U.S.S.R. Foreign Minister A. Ya. Vyshinsky receives Ambassador of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Nguyen Long Bang, Pr-Izv 23/4-50. Ambassador of Democratic Republic of Viet Nam Nguyen Long Bang presents credentials to Chairman of Presidium of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet N. M. Shvernik, Pr-Izv 24/1-125.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRACIES

Following example of Soviet Union [Afforestation in people's democracies and China], by Vl. Borovoi, Izv 25/4-1500. In interests of world-wide peace and in interests of friendship between Polish and German peoples—Statement by Department of Information of German Democratic Republic, Izv 25/4-300. Vivid demonstration of Polish-German friendship [Meeting in Szczecin (Stettin) in honor of German-Polish friendship month], Izv 29/3-350.

EASTERN EUROPE

Albania.—Presentation of credentials by Soviet Minister to Albania K. D. Levychkin, Pr 24/4-25, Izv 24/3-25.

Bulgaria.—Bulgarian museums [now number 136], Pr 26/1-125.

Czechoslovakia.—Trial of antistate group in Czechoslovakia, Pr 24/4-250; [Continues], Izv 25/4-200. Development of Czechoslovak national economy [Fulfillment of first quarter of 1952 plan], Izv 24/3-200. Following example of Soviet innovators [Movement for economizing materials begun at Trnava machinery plant], Pr 25/1-175. Concern for workers' health [104 polyclinics and 60 out-patient clinics and aid stations at factories and mines in Slovakia], Pr 26/1-100.

Finland.—Soviet artists' success in Finland, Izv 23/3-150.

Hungary.—Stakhanovite schools in Hungary, Izv 25/3-150. On eve of summer vacation [Pioneers' camps and workers' rest homes are being made ready], Pr 26/1-100. V. I. Lenin Institute [to be set up] in Budapest, Pr 27/3-150. Formal meeting in Budapest on occasion of founding V. I. Lenin Institute, Izv 27/4-125.

Poland.—Soviet surgeons leave for Poland, Pr 23/4-25. Polish working people's new successes [Fulfillment of first quarter of 1952 plan], Izv 24/3-250. Polish people's labor achievements [Fulfillment of first quarter of 1952 plan], Pr 25/1-175. Polish government considers and approves plan for Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw, Izv 23/3-175. Palace of Culture and Science, by Staff Correspondent Ya. Makarenko, Pr 25/4-350. Palace of friendship [Palace of Culture and Science in Warsaw], by Mikhail Yarovoi, Izv 25/3-700.

Rumania.—"Scanteia" House—construction project of socialism [with photograph], Pr 26/3-800. Achievements in Rumanian national economy [Fulfillment of first quarter of 1952 plan], Izv 26/3-225.

NEAR EAST

Turko-Syrian military negotiations [Syrian official delegation soon to go to Turkey for negotiations—Beirut dateline], Izv 23/4-75. Anglo-American contradictions [British government is attempting to form strategic system in Near East], Pr 26/3-225; under heading Anglo-American contradictions—Italian newspapers on British plans in Near East, Izv 26/4-300.

Egypt.—Lebanese newspaper on British interference in Egypt's internal affairs, Pr 24/3-100.

Iran.—Iranian newspapers on Iranian government note to British government [concerning latter's interference in Bahrein Islands], Pr 25/4-300, Izv 25/3-300. American imperialists impose "aid" on Iranian government [Iranian Prime Minister informs U.S. ambassador that his government accepts U.S. offer of aid—Istanbul dateline], Pr-Izv 27/4-100.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria.—Protest by session of Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers against dismissal of Prof. Brandweiner [for his report on germ warfare in Korea], Pr-Izv 23/4-300. In defense of Prof. Brandweiner [Women's International Democratic Federation and Austrian workers protest professor's dismissal from Graz University], Pr 24/4-200. Chinese public protests Prof. Brandweiner's dismissal, Izv 25/4-200. In Allied Council for Austria [Discussion of Prof. Brandweiner's dismissal from Graz University, of Austrian government measures which violate the control agreement and of questions on education], Pr 27/3-275, Izv 27/4-2000.

Germany.—For peace treaty and unity of Germany! [Expressions of support of Soviet government's note of April 9], Pr 23/3-450, Izv 23/3-750. Dutch newspaper on war maneuvers in Western Germany [U.S. maneuvers have political aims], Pr 23/4-75. Nuremberg iron and steel workers fight for their rights [May Day demonstration planned against government attempt to deny workers participation in management of plants, against military conscription and Western Germany's inclusion in Atlantic bloc], Izv 23/3-200. For united, democratic, peace-loving Germany!—Resolution of session of Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers, Pr 23/4-250; under heading Session of Council of International Association of Democratic Lawyers on peace treaty with Germany, Izv 23/4-250. Americans' military preparations in Western Germany, Izv 23/4-100. For united, democratic, peace-loving Germany! [Support for appeal by Central Committee of Socialist Unity Party of Germany expressed by Women's Democratic Federation of Germany and Free German Youth], Pr 24/3-650. Appeal by European Workers' Committee Against Remilitarization of Germany [to workers of Europe to demonstrate on May Day for peace treaty with Germany], Pr 24/3-400. Council of Ministers of German Democratic Republic receives delegation from Western Germany, Pr 25/4-400. For peace treaty with Germany [Meeting in Hamburg], Pr 25/3-175. For united, independent, peace-loving and democratic Germany! [Former Minister of Interior Heinemann and Bonn Deputy protest Adenauer government's policy], Izv 25/4-250. For peace treaty, for unity of Germany!—Press conference in Berlin [with Germans returned from Viet Nam], Pr 26/3-500, Izv 26/4-500. Against Adenauer's antinational policy [West German public figures oppose "general treaty"], Pr 26/3-550. Against "general treaty," for peace treaty with Germany—Mass demonstrations and meetings in West Berlin, Izv 26/4-200. For peace, for unity of Germany—Appeal by German committee of fighters for peace to all Germans [opposing "general treaty" and calling for five-power pact], Pr 27/3-500, Izv 27/4-500. New stage in German people's struggle for peace and for united, democratic Germany [Reprinted from For a Lasting Peace, for a People's Democracy! No. 17, April 25, 1952], by Chairman of Socialist Unity Party of Germany Wilhelm Pieck, Pr 27/2, 3-4500. Statement by German Workers' Committee Against Remilitarization of Germany [opposing "general treaty"], Pr 27/3-500. Statement by [former Minister of Interior] Heinemann [Western powers do not want unified Germany], Pr 28/3-125.

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Norway.—Norwegian-Soviet friendship week, Izv 23/3-100.

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Conference on problems of development of cellular and noncellular forms of organic matter [in U.S.S.R. Academy of Medical Sciences], Pr 23/4-100; [ends], Izv 25/2-275. Nikolai Prokopyevich Chizhevsky [Presidium of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences announces death of outstanding scholar and metallurgist], Pr-Izv 23/4-50. (Obituary)—Nikolai Prokopyevich Chizhevsky [Life sketch submitted by Presidium and three branches of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and by two ministries], Izv 24/4-225. Study of history of technology [Conference in U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences ends], Pr 26/4-275; Izv 26/3-400. (Obituary)—K. A. Krug [Life sketch submitted by Presidium, division and institute of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, three ministries and Moscow Power Institute], Izv 26/4-250. Karl Adolfovich Krug [Presidium, branch and institute of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and Moscow Power Institute announce death of expert in electrodynamics], Izv 26/4-50. In Kazakhstan Academy of Sciences [Session on results of 1951 work of scientific institutions and tasks for 1952], Izv 27/3-225.

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ture and arts, Izv 24/3-300, Pr 25/2-600. Improve quality of political posters, Pr 25/3-2100. Letter to the editor [37 members of Moscow Theater of Drama and Satire company call Sovetskoye iskusstvo article misinformed and unfair in saying theater group reacted badly to criticism], Izv 25/3-300. Gift to Batumi working people [New building for State Drama Theater], by Staff Correspondent D. Dumbadze, Izv 26/2-75. Songs by Mikhail Inyushkin [Wrote words for "Cantata About Stalin," "Song of the Five-Year Plan" and other Soviet songs], by Staff Correspondent V. Vinogradov, Izv 27/3-350. "Freedom Road"—Premier at Maly Theater [Based on Howard Fast novel], Izv 27/4-125, Pr 29/3-50. Two Gogol productions [of "The Inspector General"]—At Leningrad's A. S. Pushkin Drama Theater, reviewed by G. Kapralov; at Georgia's K. Mardzhanishvili Theater, reviewed by Beso Zhgenti, Pr 28/3-2100. Theater program, Pr 23/4-100, Izv 23/4-125; Pr 24/4-100, Izv 24/4-75; Pr-Izv 25/4-150; Pr 26/4-150, Izv 26/4-125; Pr 27/4-50, Izv 27/4-200; Pr 28/4-100; Pr-Izv 29/4-125.

LITERATURE

Notes on books: Gorky on children's literature [Collection of articles, statements and letters], reviewed by V. Pankov, Pr 23/3-300. Notes on books: Italian sketches ["In the Wake of War," by Felice Chilanti, published in Russian by Foreign Literature Publishing House], reviewed by N. Molchanov, Pr 23/3-400. 30th anniversary of [magazine] Sibirskiye ogni [Siberian Lights], Pr 24/4-200. 30th anniversary of Siberskiye ogni, by Stalin Prize Winner Alexander Voloshin, Izv 24/3-500. Siberian writers in Moscow [for anniversary of Siberskiye ogni], Izv 24/3-125. Centenary of death of V. A. Zhukovsky, Izv 25/4-100. Books by Stalin Prize winners: "Storm Over Rome," reviewed by A. Sakhaltuyev, Izv 26/2-1100. Heritage of A. M. Gorky [revealed in Vol. III of "A. M. Gorky Archive" and "M. Gorky and A. Chekhov—Correspondence, Articles and Statements"], by A. Volkov, Pr 29/3-800.

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JUVENILE DELINQUENT (Continued From Page 8) — FEATURE

From her own point of view the mother is right. But we might add that the officials of the combine share with her the blame for all that happened to Volodya.

Comrade Zagrebina calculates that there are 400 children in the families of workers and employees of the combine. Only three or four of that number, however, require special attention. The incident that has just been related is the only such case in many years. It would not have been difficult to take a hand in Volodya Zhilkin's life. But the social significance of the incident at 3 Chkalov Street was not understood at the combine and the boy was neglected.

Volodya has a father—Nikolai Alexeyevich Zhilkin, an employee of the dry cleaning trust. Father and son lived in separate apartments, but under the same roof. The neighbors tried to call the attention of Zhilkin Senior to Volodya, but they received no response except abuse. The boy himself avoided his father, who had a heavy hand.

The factory committee was aware of the existence of this so-to-speak father. But because of a desire not to "meddle" in family life, Comrade Zagrebina did not consider it possible to notify the public organizations of the trust of the unworthy conduct of Zhilkin Senior, who passed there for an honest man.

Volodya did not even finish the second grade. His studies were difficult for him, especially since his mother could not help him. The school authorities telephoned to the combine several times and asked that the boy be given help, but to no avail. Nobody thought of asking any of the well-educated workers or employees to accept the task of supervising the child's studies. And willing volunteers undoubtedly could have been found.

Last year many of Volodya's comrades went to Young Pioneer camp. He listened avidly to their stories of excursions, hikes and campfire sessions. What kept Volodya from going to camp himself?

"Marinina did not make application," the factory union committee officials said.

Indeed, remembering the bitter experience of trying to get work for her son, Anna Stepanovna could not bring herself to apply to Comrade Sokolov a second time. But was the factory committee not aware that the working woman's son needed a camp pass more than any one else?

In February representatives of the militia came to the combine with a good proposal—for a workers' meeting to hear and discuss a talk on fighting against neglect of children. The meeting took place after a few hitches. The talk evoked enormous interest. The workers and employees asked the factory committee to organize a series of lectures on problems of raising children. The combine is patron of a public school [i.e., it provides volunteer services and assistance to the school as a social obligation]; teachers of this school offered to deliver the lectures. It seemed that nothing stood in the way of this important and valuable project; yet up to now it has not been carried out.

In spite of repeated requests by workers and employees, children are not allowed in the enterprise's Red Corner. Children's voices ring out there only during the New Year's celebrations. The rest of the time they are heard only in the yards of the combine's apartment houses.

The case at 3 Chkalov Street should serve as a serious lesson for the directors of the combine and the trade union organization. It is high time for them to understand that the education of children and fatherly care for the younger generation is a prime duty of every Soviet citizen, no matter where he works or in what capacity.

(Continued From Page 14) — FOREIGN AFFAIRS

avert an outburst of popular indignation at the policy of submission to the American monopolies, who are plundering the country's natural resources. ...

The movement in defense of peace and against militarization is expanding in Latin America. The masses of people in the Latin American countries are beginning to be convinced from their own experiences that the struggle for peace means at the same time a struggle for national independence and against the intensification of exploitation, a struggle for bread, for democracy. ...

Sports

EUROPEAN WOMEN'S BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP. (Pravda and Izvestia, April 24, p. 4. Complete text:) The International Basketball Federation has assigned the basketball section of the U.S.S.R. to hold the third European basketball championship for women. The games will be played in Moscow at the Dynamo Central Stadium between May 18 and May 25.

The organizational committee for the European championship has received applications for admission from basketball players of the U.S.S.R., Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Bulgaria, the German Democratic Republic, France, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria and Finland.

The women's European basketball championship is held every two years. On the last occasion, when the championship was held in Hungary, in 1950, the women's team from the U.S.S.R. won the title of European basketball champion.—(Tass).

The Current Digest of the Soviet Press

Scholars and journalists have long encountered difficulty in obtaining current materials regarding the Soviet Union. They are peculiarly dependent upon following the Russian press closely for domestic developments, documents, statistics, indications of official attitudes and policies, and public declarations of the U. S. S. R.

To help meet this need, the Joint Committee on Slavic Studies, appointed by the American Council of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Council, has undertaken to publish this Current Digest of the Soviet Press.

SELECTION

The two most important Soviet newspapers, Pravda and Izvestia, are received by air mail. Their contents are utilized in the Current Digest as a general rule within approximately one month after the date of their publication in Moscow.

These two carry the highest authority among Soviet newspapers, and print most of the general news and information carried by the Soviet press as a whole. The more important items from these two papers are given in full in the Current Digest. Others are condensed, summarized or represented by headline and bibliographical reference.

The Current Digest also contains selections from approximately 40 other Soviet newspapers and magazines which are not usually received in the United States by air mail. Because of the necessary time lag, only material of special or lasting interest to persons engaged in the study of Soviet developments is reprinted from these papers and magazines.

QUARTERLY INDEX

All the material in each issue is grouped under subject matter headings, and subscribers receive a quarterly index to the Current Digest. The index also covers other translations of current Soviet materials and the contents of Soviet publications printed in English, and should thus provide a comprehensive guide to Soviet press material available in English.

TRANSLATION AND CONDENSATION

Since the Current Digest is intended to provide documentary materials, every effort is made to preserve the sense and spirit of the Russian text. Each item appearing in the Current Digest carries a reference to the Soviet publication in which it appeared, the date and the page. All items translated in full are designated by the notation (Complete text). The word (Condensed) indicates portions have been omitted; each such omission is shown by leaders [...], while the total number of words in the original, noted at the beginning of the item, enables the reader to gauge the extent of omissions.

All items marked (Complete text) or (Condensed) retain the exact phraseology of the original throughout. Those marked (Summary) may be restated for brevity's sake.

When the Russian text contains a quotation from English or a foreign language, the quoted matter is presented as translated from the Russian. When a quotation within the Russian text is incomplete, stars are used instead of leaders to show that the omission was made by the Russian author rather than by the translator.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS

The subscription rate for the Current Digest, including the quarterly index, is $ 50.00 a year to institutions, organizations or persons paying $100.00 a year to the sustaining fund. A reduced rate of $25.00 a year may be granted to persons associated with any sustaining institution or organization as faculty members, staff members or staff associates. These reduced-rate subscriptions must run concurrently with the sustaining subscription. Single copies of the Digest or Index are $3.00 each.

All communications should be addressed to the Current Digest of the Soviet Press, 413 West 117th Street, New York 27, N.Y.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE
ON SLAVIC STUDIES

SOME PUBLICATIONS FROM WHICH TRANSLATIONS APPEAR

NEWSPAPERS

Gudok [Whistle], railroad daily.
Izvestia [News], government daily.
Komsomolskaya pravda [Young Communist League Truth], daily of Young Communist League of the Soviet Union.
Krasnaya zvezda [Red Star], Army daily.
Krasny flot [Red Fleet], Navy daily.
Literaturnaya gazeta [Literary Gazette], semiweekly of Soviet Writers' Union.
Moskovskaya pravda [Moscow Truth], Moscow city and province daily.
Pionerskaya pravda [Young Pioneer Truth], semiweekly for children.
Pravda [Truth], Communist Party daily.
Sotsialisticheskoye zemledeliye [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture daily.
Sovetskoye iskusstvo [Soviet Arts], semiweekly of Ministry of Cinematography, Committee on Affairs of the Arts and Committee on Affairs of Architecture.
Trud [Labor], daily of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Uchitelskaya gazeta [Teachers' Gazette], semiweekly of Union republic Ministries of Education and trade unions of educational workers.
Vechernyaya Moskva [Evening Moscow], Moscow city and province daily.
Vedomosti Verkhovnovo Soveta SSSR [Bulletin of U.S.S.R. Supreme Soviet], weekly.

MAGAZINES

Bolshevik, Communist Party fortnightly.
Izvestia Akademii nauk SSSR [Journal of U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences], bimonthly, published in three separate volumes: Division of Economics and Law, Division of History and Philosophy, Division of Literature and Language.
Krokodil [Crocodile], fortnightly of humor and satire.
Kulturno-prosvetitelnaya rabota [Cultural-Educational Work], monthly dealing with adult education and indoctrination work.
Lektsii-broshury [Lecture Pamphlets], lectures published semiweekly by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Nauka i zhizn [Science and Life], monthly popular science magazine published by Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge.
Ogonyok [Flame], popular illustrated weekly.
Planovoye khozyaistvo [Planned Economy], monthly of State Planning Committee.
Poligraficheskoye proizvodstvo [Printing], monthly of Chief Administration of Printing, Publishing and Bookselling.
Professionalniye soyuzy [Trade Unions], monthly of Central Council of Trade Unions.
Semya i shkola [Family and School], monthly of Russian Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Slavyanye [Slavic World], Slavic Committee monthly.
Sotsialisticheskoye selskoye khozyaistvo [Socialist Agriculture], Ministry of Agriculture monthly.
Sovetskaya etnografia [Soviet Ethnography], monthly.
Sovetskaya kniga [Soviet Book], bibliographical monthly of Academy of Sciences.
Sovetskaya muzyka [Soviet Music], monthly of Union of Soviet Composers and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Sovetskaya pedagogika [Soviet Education], monthly of Russian Republic Academy of Pedagogical Sciences.
Sovetskoye gosudarstvo i pravo [Soviet State and Law], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Law Institute and Institute of Juridicial Sciences of Ministry of Justice.
Teatr [Theater], monthly of Soviet Writers' Union and Committee on Affairs of the Arts.
Vestnik Akademii nauk SSSR [Academy of Sciences Herald], monthly.
Voprosy ekonomiki [Problems of Economics], monthly of Academy of Sciences' Economics Institute.
Voprosy filosofii [Problems of Philosophy], thrice-yearly organ of Academy of Sciences' Philosophy Institute.
Voprosy istorii [Problems of History], monthly of Academy of Sciences' History Institute.
Vneshnyaya torgovlya [Foreign Trade], monthly of Ministry of Foreign Trade.
Zhurnal Moskovskoi Patriarkhii [Journal of Moscow Patriarchate], monthly of Moscow Patriarchate of Russian Orthodox Church.

Literary monthlies:
- Novy mir [New World].
- Oktyabr [October].
- Znamya [Banner].
- Zvezda [Star] (Leningrad).

TRANSLITERATION

The transliteration system employed by the Current Digest is designed for the convenience of readers who do not know Russian. The aim is to approximate the Russian words as closely as possible without diacritical marks, superscripts or apostrophes.

The following transliteration table is used except when names have recognized English spellings (e.g., Tschaikowsky, Alexander):

а	a	к	k#	х	kh
б	b	л	l	ц	ts
в	v	м	m	ч	ch
г	g*	н	n	ш	sh
д	d	о	o	щ	shch
е	e**	п	p	ъ	(omit)##
ё	yo†	р	r	ы	y
ж	zh	с	s	ь	(omit)##
з	z	т	t	э	e
и	i	у	u	ю	yu‡
й	i††	ф	f	я	ya‡‡

* г = v in genitive endings его (evo), ого (ovo).
** е = ye when initial and after ь, ъ and all vowels except ы, or when preceded by vowel-consonant combinations as in Slavyanye.
† ё = o after ж and ш.
†† Combinations ый and ий = y.
# кс = x in words using x in English forms (Maxim, Alexander).
ь and ъ before vowels are transliterated y.
‡ ю after ы = iu.
‡‡ я after ы = ia; after и = a, as in Izvestia.